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AGENTS.

Herndon, Maryana. J. Bradford, Augusta. B. M. Chambers, George-Smith Berry's Station. Chamber, Campbells Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY .- A discussion of interest and importance is now going on be-tween the New York Times and the Tribune, ting to a reduction of the currency. The Times is apprehensive of much mischief to the nercial interests of the country in the event pent circulation, as has been recommended by Professor Bowen, of Massachusettst but, should the retirement of our redundant currency be gradual and slow, it believes no s disaster need be feared. The Tribune, with its more "thorough" instincts, calls for a orand contraction at the earliest possible moof the war this will be the first step in order. It accordingly administers a caution to specutors and dealers in general not to be caught with a surplus of merchandise on hand at that moment, unless they would sacrifice themselves

In passing, we cannot help observing tha, when the great favorite of the Tribune, Secretary Chase, was at the head of the Treasury partment, putting forth his notes by hundreds of millions, and arguing stoutly in favor of this policy, not merely on the plea of necessity, but as a sound principle in finance, the me was far from being so rampant as it now is in favor of keeping the volume of the currency within moderate bounds. But as men row_older they are apt to grow wiser, especially when they have no friends or favorites to take

The time when and the process by which this reduction shall take place are comparatively unimportant, in our judgment. The fact that there must be a contraction constitutes chief source of trouble. Whether this shall take place to-morrow or ten years hence, in a single day or over whole lustra, matters little. In either case individuals and ssociations that have been making purchases with a view to a further rise, and even banks which have give accommodations to such interests, will get their wings clipped. There will be sufferers, should the change take place this year: there will also be sufferers, should it. so gradual as to be spread over a life-time, and as thinly as some people spread butter at

The evil lay with the Treasury Department, Congress, and the nation at large in consenting to the issue of hundreds of millions of currency more than the wants of the American people required. Had the aggregate emission of Government paper never exceeded \$250,000,000, for which there was an actual want, in consequence at the appointed hour the Johnnies rushed in, war, the Government and the country would parted without exciting the mad spirit of specution and gambling which followed, or withdrawing thousands of men from productive employment to chase the rainbow of fortune from hill to hill in the hope of becoming millionaires without labor. That course, however, greenbacks, until our currency threatened to go the way that the Confederate "money" has gone-to the dogs. Fortunately the eyes of the more sober and intelligent citizens at length were opened to the danger, and a loud demand was made that Congress at once put a stop to

the ruinous as well as demoralizing policy that

had been pursued under Mr. Chase's adminis-

On no subject of a purely secular nature is it easier to throw dust into the eyes of most men than the nature of money. Hardly one in ten thousand takes the trouble of sitting down and investigating it as a science. Hence the almost universal impression that mere money is wealth some even dreaming that money only is wealth. Now, so far from either being true, we will make free to say that, with a sufficient amount in circulation to equalize values with the rest of the world, the addition of any further sums, all. This may seem strange, if not false in principle; but it is strictly true. Let us explain: Suppose the ordinary, natural wants of the American people are three hundred millions of dollars in specie, with an equally large amount of bank paper, checks, drafts, &c which, to a limited extent, by liquidating debts, addition of three hundred millions of gold and silver, with a corresponding increase of paper, would add to our wealth as a people nothing at all. Why? Because the very first would be a wild speculation among money stock operators, merchants, manufacturers, real estate abundantly seeking employment as to be a public securities of all kinds; next would follow produce, dry-goods, and all kinds of manufacred articles, because the holders would know that they could get all the needed accommodations to bear up under the loads. Real estate and rents would be the last to feel the great ground-swell; but in time they, too, would advance, and keep advancing long after some of

volume of money (no matter of what kind) would be to double prices of all kinds, 'labor equally with its products. In other words, with two dollars instead of one in circulation, the two would go only as far in making purchases could have been reached by a law enacting that henceforth fifty cents should be called a dollar. True, it would be grossly unjust to creditors and those in receipt of fixed incomes, but so has been every legal-tender act placed on the statute-book since gold stood at a premium Those measures have given us a temporary flush of prosperity, to be followed by one of corresponding adversity, or all experience is an idle tale and the moral laws governing the universe are a myth. Those laws which enacted that an irredeemable paper-promise, no matter how estly given, should be a dollar to all intents and purposes, are now costing the General Government hundreds of millions every year in the shape of actitious prices, and the trouble is not

An apprehension is expressed in som quarters that the very heavy influx of rebel degramme of a deep rebel conspiracy. The idea is that their design is to organize a tremendous aid in the very heart of the loyal States. They should not be wronged by unjust suspicions but let them be watched by millions of keen

ithout a battle than Napoleon took in any

three of the greatest baseles he ever fought. The present Congress has come to an

Capture of Three Notorious Outlaws, Sue Mundy Captain Magruder, and Cap-

The notorious outlaws, Sue Mundy, or Jerome Clark, Captain Billy Magruder, and Henry Medkiff have been captured and are now securely lodged in the Military Prison of this city. It will be recollected that Magruder was severely wounded about twenty days ago in an encounter with Federal troops. Colonel Dill. our Post Commandant, a few days ago re-Cox, near a little village known as Webster, about ten miles south of Branden ourg, being nursed by Sue Mundy and Captain Medkiff. On Saturday evening he despatched a detachment of fifty men of the 30th Wisconsin olunteers down the river, on the steamer Grev Eagle, to make an effort to capture the illustrious trio. About sunrise on Sun- the gallant forces under Sheridan, who has been day morning the soldiers arrived at the place, and quietly surrounded the barn. The door was broken open, and Sue Mundy, as the city of Lynchburg. If the intelligence be they approached, with a pistol in each hand, fired true, he has made a very important achievement. two shots in quick succession at the boys in blue. The aim was true, and four of them fell wounded, one mortally. She remained bold and de- see and Virginia railroad, so essential to the fiant after this desperate exhibition of her army of Gen. Lee. prowess with fire-arms, and refused to surrender aly as a prisoner of war. The terms were agreed to, and the three notorious guerillas were taken prisoners. The scout returned to the city vesaday morning, with the prisoners securely guarded. Magruder is in a weak condition, and offering greatly from the effects of his wound. It is thought he will yield up the ghost before morning dawns.

Sue Mundy, or Jerome Clark, is a rosycheeked boy, with dark eyes and scowling brow. Medkiff is a fine, stalwart specimen of humanity. He was confined in the Military Prison here out one year ago, but escaped from the guard while on his way, with other prisoners, to Camp Bonglas. He has led a wild life, and we trust that he will expiate his many crimes upon the gallows before many days. Clark and Medkiff are now ironed, and closely confined in cells in the Military Prison. Magruder is receiving medical attention in the Military Prison Hospital.

The Indianapolis Journal of the 10th inst. bas a bad article in regard to Kentucky. It

Hardly a day passes without our hearing of the perpetration of fresh guerilla outrages in Kentucky. This kind of loose, thievish, pred-atory warfare, must receive encouragement from the people of the districts where it is waged, otherwise it would long since have been brought to a termination. There are many sound Union people in Kentucky, but dubious Unionists and positive secessionists are in the ascendancy.

This is unions. Hardly a day passes without our hearing

This is unjust. It is terribly unjust. We, of Kentucky, have implored the privilege of turning out in force to resist the guerillas. We have been denied that privilege. We are told, that, if we turn out to defend ourselves and our State, we are outlaws. Then, what are we to do or

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA -Refugees and rebel deserters arriving in Chattanooga, says the report a terrible state of affairs existing through that region. The whole country is roaming with gangs of marauders, composed of deserters from the rebel army and rebel citizens, who roam over the land, robbing, plundering, and even murdering defenceless men and women The thieves even stoop to rob the women of is cheaply held, and the rights of property are

FIGHT AT RINGGOLD.-A few nights ago Gatewood made a raid into Ringgold. The officer commanding at that place received information of the intended raid before nightfall, and made proper disposition to meet it, and when they were met by such a terrific volley of Minie Seventeen of Gatewood's men and seven of his

the leader of fifteen desperadoes who infest Dade county, Ga., recently made a raid across Lookout Mountain to Bayley's cross roads, in McLacitizens. They surrounded Mr. Rodger's house. and while attempting to steal the horses, one of upon and severely wounded him in the thigh. The party then took Mr. Rodger's horse, and placing their fainting leader upon him, conveyed him off.

A few days ago, says the Chattanooga ette, Lieut. Monroe, in command of a few men from his own company (B), 6th Tennessee mounted infantry, ran upon a squad of bushwhackers at a point on Walden's Ridge, and in he skirmish which ensued, he killed a young was hung a short distance from Cleveland last December. Another of the gang named Frasier

REBELS NEAR CLEVELAND .- A force of rebels 'said to number about one hundred, were reon Wednesday. Eight or ten of their party were captured during the day by some of our forces. Another large party crossed the line of the Chattanooga and Knoxville railroad, between Cleveland and McDonald's Station, Thursday

in Cumberland away from their commands and from any Union forces, and the guerillas carried them off, taking at the same time a couple of fine horses. If the rebs will return the horses, they are welcome to the Generals.

It has been reported that our excellent rother editor Add. H. Sanders was recently South. He wasn't." We never believed he was. He may never go to heaven, but, if he goes to

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, says that when the people of that State properly understand the issue, they will resist the advance of the Federal troops. It will be a long time before they understand the issue differently

General Joe Johnston, in his late report says that his less in his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta was 15,000 men, and estimates Sherman's at 75,000. A General who estimates like that should be held in very little estimation

Richmond, now certain to take place, strikes | Red Sea, upon the next map of South Carolina? slavery forever from the soil of this continent It will have no more existence than the old system of servitude under the administration of

The Mobile Register says the souls of the ebels are not disarmed, but their hands are. That will do, Rebs. So long as you have no arms in your hands, we have no apprehensions

appointment from General Lee in defiance of the wishes and exertions of Jeff Davis. There is a good deal of growling and not a little biting and scratching in the Confederate menagerie.

In Owen county, last week, as a guerilla was trying to run away with a horse, the horse ran away with him. The rascal's arm was broken. Pity it wasn't his neck. It is useless to speculate as to where Gen.

morrow and elsewhere the next day. Like a The Richmond Whig thinks "Sherman is a very vacillating General." It is very true that

The Richmond Enquirer thinks that, after little while, "nothing will be left of Sherman." True, nothing left-he's all right. South Carolina chivalry, like the tremen-We value its end more than we did its dous roar so generally ascribed to the lion is

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

The news from the seat of war in the olinas naturally excites great attention. The despatches admit a trivial rebel success on the 6th inst., near Kinston, in North Carolina, which considerably emboldened the enemy, inducing him to repeat his attacks upon our forces, who finally repulsed and severely punished him. The army of General Schofield is reported as being within three miles of Kinston, which is a railroad centre on the march from Newbern to Goldsboro, and no great distance from the latceived information that the outlaw was ter place. On the 10th inst., some bloody lying in a tobacco barn on the place of fighting occurred near Kinston and the conflict was for some time doubtful, but terminated in favor of the Federal arms. Our force regained the position from which for an interval they were compelled to retire, the rebels leaving their dead and wounded unprotected on the field.

Very gratifying intelligence reaches us from operating between Lynchburg and Richmond. It is reported that Gen. Sheridan now occupies The occupation of Lynchburg will enable Sheridan to command the whole line of the Tennes-

THE SUMMER CANVASS-THE SECOND CON-RESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It is apparent to all that the approaching August election of members of Congress and of our State Legislature is to be one of vast interest and importance, and is to turn mainly if not entirely on the question, Shall Kentucky ratify the Constitutional Amendment? In view of the exciting character which the discussion may assume, the friends of the measure should everywhere put forward firm, moderate, and just men, who have the courage to say the truth and do their duty, but without offensiveness to those who differ from them. That they will be treated in this style we have some reason for doubting. But they will, if they only keep their temper, be the gainers by heated and unbecoming opposition. And let all men, not merely those who ave been accounted of the Union party, those who have sympathized with rebellion, but now see that slavery is doomed, and that the rebellion cannot suc eed, and who really want peace, business, and prosperity restored, be careful not to commit mselves prematurely against the amendment and in favor of an indefinite continuance of strife about that which is now hopelessly lost. Events and new reasons are being rapidly brought to view, and we may all be for the mendment before another year elapse. Now that the Southern Congress has voted to put two hundred thousand slaves in their army, and Mr. Hunter, the ablest rebel Senator, when the Virginia Legislature, has declared that slavery and the Confederacy were ruined, let no

man here be afraid to declare and to vote that the

time has come to end forever the slavery agitation

possible moment, that new system of labor and industry to which we all know and admit we mus In view of the approaching summer canvass, our attention has been directed to a call for a convention of the conservative Union party of the Second Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress. The call appears to have been agreed upon at a meeting of five estimable gentlemen at Frankfort a short time before the adjournment of the Legislature. It was done at a time when no gentleman had announced himself as a candidate, when it was not known that there would be more than one, before any demand had come from any of the people for such a convention, and at a time when, from several of the counties, Hon, George H. Yeaman was receiving assurances fro McClellan men of their warm approbation and offers of renewed support from the entire Union party of those counties. If such a convention has been called with the bona fide intention and Wm. Patton, and a man named Steward were desire of harmonizing and uniting the friends of killed; Patton reached Lafayette and died there. the Government, the motive is laudable, though there may have been no immediate occasion for it. If, however, the convention is called for the purpose of uniting a portion of the franchised by the law of the land, in support of seme candidate in opposition to the amendment, in the vain hope that by such combination Mr. Yeaman's defeat can be accomplished, it is an unwise and dangerous movement, to rudent men will stand aloof from it. We are not prepared to condemn anybody or anything

that it does not appear to us or to the people as We believe it is generally known among the friends of Mr. Yeaman that he has not desired again to be a candidate for Congress. With their ensent he would now decline to be a candiate: but they will take no denial, and in this we think they are right. His relations to the ubject of the Constitutional Amendment in the nation, are such that the friends of the measure have a right to demand his assistance. What have they, who think he ought to have acted differently in regard to the amendment, to gain by discarding him tion, upon questions of civil and military jurisdictions, upon all questions affecting the liberty of the citizen and the form and spirit of our Government, he has been watchful and zealous, while his successful efforts to prevent a ruleous and oppressive draft without prope corrections and proper credits, and to prevent a ruinous taxation upon the greatest export of the State, were well known and appreciated at the time, and cannot be forgotten hereafter. His constituents will not now commit the egregious folly of becoming his political enemies only because he no longer tries to conserve an institution which all admit to be irretrievably lost. They will prudently consider that in times like these, when there are so many elicate and important interests to guard at Washington, it is imperatively required that hey shall be represented by a man of no tional reputation, with an acknowledged and otent influence with those who may have their erests to deal with.

After the capture of Fort Sumpter by the bels in 1861 Governor Pickens, of South darolina, issued an address, in which he said: We have humbled the flag of the United tates, and, as I have the honor to preside as our Chief Magistrate, so help me God, there is power on this earth that shall lower from

Well, the rebel flags are lowered, but where's

ongress have made their escape from Richond, and the rebel authorities can't ascertain where they are. Perhaps they are hiding in caves and cellars. The Richmond Enquirer earnstly advises a sharp look-out, lest Jeff Davis follow their example. It seems to think that guards should be placed around his house to seep him in. We are by no means certain that a watch shouldn't be set upon the editor as well

The four soldiers of the 30th Wisconsin tho were wounded by Sue Mundy, were sent to the Barracks Hospital yesterday. Their names are John A. Robbins, company H. ganshot wound in the bowels, which passed through; John G. White, company F, wounded n upper part of the right lung, ball still in his body; W. A. Wadsworth, company A, wounded in left ankle; another of the 30th Wisconsin was slightly wounded.

adopted the motto "Victory or death." Wa guess they don't look for either. Probably the Mobilians, like the Charlestonians, despairing be can't make up his mind to stay long in any of victory, will not stop to die but run away,

If negro armies are raised in the South, the whites of that section will probably howl at the consequences. It will be there a at sea, where black appearances are followed by white squalls.

The most pestilent sergeants in the world are our Southern insurgents.

ndividuals have waxed exceedingly wrothy over a statement published in the Journal in elation to the capture of Sue Mundy and her or his confederates. We said that the outlaws refused to surrender only as prisoners of war, which terms were agreed to. Our amiable

They say that the guerillas surrendered to be held as prisoners of war until they should be delivered up to the authorities at Louisville We omitted the proviso, and we are extremely sorry for the omission. When we look at the question fairly the mistake is not such a monstrous one after all. The outlaws did surrender as prisoners of war, and on board the steamer, from Brandenburg to Louisville, they were treated as such. We trust that we will offend nobody by asking why this American statesmen. wasso. Who ever heard of Sue Mundy, Magruder, or Medkiff extending a privilege of the kind to a Federal soldier? Who ever knew of these desperate cutthroats treating a prisoner TO E-. in a kind and humane manner? Sue and Med kiff made a desperate fight, yet, certainly, they

a bed of pain in a weak, tottering condition The wavy braids of thy dark hairi therefore unable to offer any defence. Fift Twined softly o'er thy forehead fair Federal soldiers, fully armed, surrounder And thy dear eyes, serenely bright, Beamed on me their divinest light. the house vet the two ontlaws kept them at bay, and were permitted to dictate terms for ender. They were guerillas, deeply steepe in blood and crime-they were recognized as atlaws—a price was upon their heads, yet the were allowed to surrender as prisoners of war We are at a loss to understand how a Federal officer, knowing all of these facts, could accept

the individual as being engaged in waging a le gitimate warfare. We rejoice at the capture of the cut-throats, and freely say that the planning of the expedition reflects great credit upon the officers con-

such terms. Military usage and military law do

not sanction such a proceeding. An outlaw

cannot be permitted to surrender as a prisoner

of war, even with stipulated conditions. To ac-

cede to such a proposition is to acknowledge

friends assure us that we are greatly mistaken.

were not invincible. Magruder was lying upon

The Cairo War Eagle has information cerning the state of affairs in Western Kenncky. A few days since three men were robbed on the Clinton road, five miles from Columbus, and \$1,800 in greenbacks taken rom them. The men were farmers, returning home from Columbus, where they had sold their cotton. The robbers were disguised as begroes, having their hands and faces black-

Lately, an expedition of 1,000 of the 4th nited States heavy artillery, at Columbus, under Captain Moss and Lieutenant Putnam, and ther officers, started on a scout for Hickman.

After passing Moscow, a considerable force of ebels was encountered, and a continual skirnishing was kept up till near Hickman. The firing was quite sharp, but the only loss on our side was one man very slightly wounded. The rebels are very bold in making their attacks on our men. Being encamped at night, the enemy approached within ten feet of the pickets. On in this government, and to accept, at the earliest the expedition it was learned that a rebel officer, said to be a Major, was killed during the fight, he ball passing through his head.

A most unenviable state of affairs prevails at Hickman, there being no Federal troops there. A rebel named Harris virtually commands the post, granting passes, and giving permits to itizens to sell and receive goods. He has a few rebels under his control, and he pretends that his object is to put down guerillas and sustain the rebel soldiers, who frequently make their appearance in town. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Memphis packets continue to land at Hickman. Their being attacked someday, will be no matter of surprise, as it would be an easy matter to have 100 or 200 rebels in town for the purpose.

BARRACKS NEWS -One hundred convaloscents were received at the Barracks yesterday from various points. The transfers were one hundred and ninety-three to Nashville, thirty-seven to Owensboro, and thirty-one to Cairo, Ill.

Why Roger A. Pryor, one of the worst ad most malignant rebels that ever swore by the Confederate flag and at the Union flag, was treated while a prisoner so much better than other rebel prisoners are, we cannot understand. We have stopped trying to understand it.

The Kentucky Contributor to the Cincin ati Gazette is still raging and snapping at the eels of Gen. Palmer. General, make a slight backward motion of your heel and kick his brains out.

There appears to be considerable uncer tainty as to the exact present locality of Sherman, the Rebel-Queller. The Federals don't know where he is, and the rebels won't tell.

The Confederate Government hasn't paid off its troops for more than a year. Well, Sherman will pay them and their masters off when he gets a chance.

It is alleged that the Southern Confedracy keeps a "stiff upper lip," and we anticipate that the stiffness will soon spread over its The Southern Confederacy ought to be

it can't shrink much at anything. The rebel papers talk of "the future of the South." General Sherman seems about making Uncle Sam a present of it.

It is so reduced that one would think

Why is General Sherman's demonstration gainst the Southern Confederacy like a hurri-

The Richmond Enquirer contains an adsion that the South's readmission may become expedient.

General Sherman is a very profound and able man. His great march has been the march Fort Fisher was bombarded by our for

till its name should have been changed to Fort Many of the rebel cities are upon a sand

soil. Perhaps that's why they cave so readily The rebels may soon, as they fully expect. The rebels are trying to belittle Sherman

Gold has caused the fall of a great many people, and now it is falling itself.

If a General has no "outcome" about im, he should have no income. (For the Sunday Journal.)

> TEXAS. BY WM. COURTLAND PRENTICE. It is in truth a goodly land! The hills, the plains, the forests grand, Stretch far away where'er we gaze, Till in this soft Spring's dreamy haze, The green below and blue above Join in a weddinghood of love.

The vast, the glorious prairies lie

Beneath the clear o'erarching sky Outstretching to the far-off blue With myriad flowers of every hue, As if a thousand rainbows, riven And shattered in the showery heaven Had fallen from their place of birth In fragments to the lovely earth, Blue rivers, bluer than the deep coll on their course the earth above As bright, as deep, as woman's love

With mournful and mysterious sound As if bewailing their good-by Toair and sunshine, cloud and sky. Health sparkles in each spray and showe It smiles from every leaf and flower, It sports and sleeps beneath the trees, Its fresh wing rustles in the breeze, e stars look through the atmospher

All breathing, swimming, glittering there Like great god of the upper air. And lovely women and brave men The breasts that like a living rock Bore San Jacinto's battle-shock

A Parisian correspondent says: "M. Fetes one of King Leopold's most erudite librarians, at last gives poor Rouget de Lisle the credit of being the author of the Marseillaise. The doubts raised by him as to the authorship of the revolutionary hymn led to an action at law between the relatives of the dead poet and the erson who so pertinaciously disputed its paernity, but who now follows the multitude in ascribing it to De Lisle."

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, resigned his seat in the rebel Senate on the 1st inst. Mr. Rives says that the shattered condition of his health and his advanced age render him incapable of discharging his official duties, and a sense of duty and propriety impels him to retire from public life. Before the war, Mr. Rives was one of the most able and eminent

> (For the Sunday Journal.] I never can forget the look Thou gav'st me, darling, yester morn— Thy face so pale, so sweetly sad, Made bright the hope I thought forlornt

There was a smile upon thy lips, When, cloudless in the crimson west, The sun goes down with silent leave All things were bright before me then—
Rock, rill, and river—mount and glen;
And every bird on moor and lea,

Seemed whispering thy dear name to me

Darling, my love is thine alone-I only see thy pale, sweet face Where'er I wander o'er the earth-Where'er I pathless woodlands trace The flowers that grow all fair and sweet— Each wild cascade and murmuring brook— The sunshine and the showers of spring, Bring back that fond, enchanting look,

Oh! never-never more again Can aught that lives beneath the skies Give to my raptured soul such bliss As that sweet glance from thy dark eyes; I turned from their consuming fire, My love, my darling, my desire, To live a hermit by the sea That separates thy self from me!

THE MAGNITUDE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE

AMERICAN WAR.
[From the London Times. Feb. 22.] We are witnessing with much though various interest one of the greatest military spectacles ever presented to the civilized world. All things considered, there never was such fighting before, and for the like of it we have to ima-gine several of Napoleon's most terrible campaigns fought together in one country by the hostile factions of one people, and with all the fresh aids and appliances which art has since contributed to the service of war. Very few of all the better for us, a short-sighted selfisl all the better for us, a short-sighted selfishness may suggest; all the worse for ourselves, if not our material interests, wiser monitors will say. It is, however, wonderful, considering that we call the performers in this great tragedy brothers and cousing, partners in race, in language, in religion, and in laws, how few of us have relatives and friends in the war. This is because the emigration for many years past has been American than any home channels. The great ass of our people, not only those in the deep iet of private society, but those in the great orld, would open their eyes with astonishment at a man said to be making his fortune by ckade-running or supplying arms and ammu-ion to the combatants. It is, however, a lancholy fact that we have contributed alnost everything necessary to the spectacle. We have supplied from our own race both combaiants at least nine out of ten of them; we have provided the bone of contention, both the original slavery and the more modern cry against it; we have furnished arms, powder, pay, the very percussion caps and the m

pay, the very percussion caps and the medicine cheets, the clothing, and a good deal of the shipping, and of all the other materials re-quired. Some of us have gone behind the scenes and brought back strange experiences. Staff officers, engineers, doctors, and even eler-gymen have gone on errands of science or curihalf. But we, ordinary spectators, see every-thing as the Americans themselves saw our Rus-sian and Indian difficulties. There may have en wars on a grander scale in the days of Atwn into a sea and then washed up on its sh When the matter is quite out of our knowledge, a million seems no more than a hundred. But The language of the men, the iamiliar termina-tions and prefixes of their names, with an occa-sional touch of mother wit thrown in by the

can we be sure that some of these fragment heaped up or hurled aloft will not come crush-ing down on us? Already commerce and mancture throb at every beat of that still mighty of the last four years. The extreme exhaust of both sides as to men and as to money appe

cites the American breast, or as it vields under some touch of grace, some qualm of conscience, or some voice of reason and common sense. The present stage of this great struggle is sticeable for its marked novelty upon the tenor of both sides as to men and as to money appears to render it impossible to carry on the war as it has been carried on. There will not be for the future those stupendous armaments, that waste of material, and those far more dreadful sacrifices of human life. There will not be such costly and murderous struggles for the possession of certain points, whether inland or maritime. Both sides seem to have discovered that they have made mistakes in attaching an exaggerated importance to positions required for no purpose. We have, then, before us the alternatives of a peace or a war carried on more in the open country, either guerilla fashion or by ct changed the fortunes and the face of the war. ich a change will involve others, and, not the adventures who do not depend on either Wash ington or Richmond for their resources or their plans, perhaps not even their authority. Such a result is fraught with perilous consequences to every constituted or recognized power, either on the soil er at all within reach of this great earth shaking. We have no thought of frightening the Americans into peace—nay, the danger is as much ours as theirs; but, if the war proceeds, it will one day come to such a pass that neither we nor they will be able to say who are the real rulers of that vast continent, and who are the men whose power, whose vengeance, or whose wisdom we have to watch. That the war must enter on a new phase is gton or Richmond for their resources or their That the war must enter on a new phase is evident from the proved impossibility of carry-ing it on with the existing institutions, or rather constitution. The requisite levies, whether of men or money, cannot be made under a system of much divided and even discordant authority. When the President is obliged to employ detectives to see that the States do their duty, the

tectives to see that the States do their duty, the day cannot be distant when the central power will do that duty as it is done in Europe—by the imperial agency, and no other. Such was ever the result of long wars in times gone by; and the several States in this instance have proved that they are no more to be trusted than the feudal chiefs, the tributaries and allies, whose shortcomings, vacillation, or weakness have so often ruined the cause which depended on their loyalty and zeal. For the prosecution of a great war there must be not only a common cause and a common ador, but the sacrifice of everything that interferes with perfect unity of action. One of the carliest consequences of our own great war with France was the Irish Union, and the first result of the Indian mutiny was the transfer of the Indian government to the British crown. A divided authority makes large demands on time, and on that mutual deference which contributes so much to the pleasures of peace, but becomes impossible when commands must be executed immediately and thoroughly, which is the only pace war can take to succeed. The Americans foudly hope that the suspension of their constitutional guarantees for liberty is an incident that will soon be a matter of history. But veers pass by great bolish the system. In the House of Commons, the adjourned deantees for liberty is an incident that will soon be a matter of history. But years pass by, great transactions take place, and a new generation is rising to men's estate, under a reign of arbitra-ry power, and in the sphere of one all-absorbing contest. Will the State or the federation be the

more important in their thoughts? Or, if they should have a quarrel with the larger bond, will it be to fall back on the lesser? The Amer-

icans have already sacrificed liberty for Union, and they may shortly find that they will have to sacrifice Union for empire. They will have to sacrifice that free, voluntary Union which their

WASHINGTON, March 13. rived at Colonel Ingraham's office this 'morning from City Point. They all cheerfully took the

oath.

The guerilla bands operating in the Virginia counties bordering on the Potomac are being heavily reinforced by men from the disbanded It is said that within the last two or three

recommends to the President the selection of some person from the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A large party of officers, Senators, and Rep

resentatives, accompanied by several ladies, went down the Potomac to-day, to visit the forresentatives, accompanied by several ladies, went down the Potomac to-day, to visit the fortifications below Mt. Vernon.

On Saturday, a laborer in the Treasury Department, named J. H. Reiss, while cleaning out one of the rooms in the building, picked up a package containing one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. With honesty as rare as commendable, he returned it to Secretary McCulloch, by whom he was handsomely rewarded.

The Treasury Department is getting ready the funds for the payment of the Shenandoah and Western armies. The payment of the Army of the Potomac has been nearly completed. Hereafter no claim presented by any agent, whether a banker or attorney or other representative, will be entertained by the War Department, unless said agent shall produce a certified copy of his license as granted by the collector, or a certificate from the assessor of his district, that he is not liable to license duty. This rule applies to all persons presenting claims for allowance ascent the same has done

his district, that he is not liable to license duty.
This rule applies to all persons presenting claims for allowance, except the same be done merely as a casual or incidental transaction, in which no license will be required.
It was well understood before the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday, that the Fresch mission would remain vacant for the present. No one has been mentioned in connection with it of late. it of late.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day had General Hooker before them. He laid before them all the facts respecting the

military operations in which he has participa-ted, which are being investigated by the Comttee. Washington is rapidly thinning out. Most all of the Senators and members have departed for their homes. Those from the Pacific coast who were re-elected will probably remain over dur

The Herald's correspondence from in front of Kingston, N. C., dated the 11th instant, gives the following account of the fighting there on Wednesday, the 8th. The enemy, consisting of Hoke's division, made a determined effort to nrn our left flank. They came up rather nnexpectedly and furiously, and the consequence was the loss on our part of a large portion of two regiments, who were flanked by superior numbers. New York, March 14.

The left of the line, held by the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Carter, fought desperatoly, resorting to the bayonet when their ammunition was exhausted.

To compensate for losses here, Col. Savage, of the 12th New York Cavalry, made a detour on the rear and captured nearly one hundred

On the same afternoon an atack was made on On the same atternoon an mack was made on our right and repulsed without loss. Feneral Schofield came up in the evening and assumed command. Night coming on, the action ceased. Captain Fish, of the 12th New York cavalry, had lost two small howitzers, and Captain Kel-Captain Fish, of the 12th New York cavalry, had lost two small howitzers, and Captain Kelsey had lost a Napoleon gun. We had taken previously 200 prisoners during the day.

On Thursday morning, the 9th, Malloy fully regained his original position, and continued to hold it.

The enemy charged upon him three times in The enemy charged upon him three times in the evening, and were each time easily repulsed, with heavy loss of life and small loss of prisoners. The forenoon was mostly occupied with skirmishing along the whole line. We still hold our original line—ample breastworks having been made, and stout hearts occupying both of them and the skirmisher pits.

All through the evening of the 9th, and night and morning of the 9th and 10th, the rebel fury again belehed forth. They had evidently learned of something that a riged them to renewed desperation, and we afterward learned that it must have been the reception of intelligence by

must have been the reception of intelligence by them that Couch was coming up overland to join Cox. This, of course, necessitated a furious and speedy onset upon Cox in order to an-All night long they charged again and again, making six or seven different charges amid the roar of cannon and musketry that was deafen-

ing and terrible as it swept and surged through They had driven back our skirmish line from their rifle-pits to the breastworks, and seemed determined to pour their hordes over into these, but the wave was sent bounding back time after time; and, finally, on the morning of the 10th es, they companied another, if when the companied of the contractions of the companied of the contractions. movement upon our left, it is said we took from them an entire ment, of Alabamians. From this time their ardor began to diminish, and yesterday afterwas every prospect that we would soon regain the skirmish-pits and win a handsome victory

ment up to last evening not far from 2,000 pris-oners. Our entire loss from the commencement in killed, wounded, and prisoners cannot be over 2,000. The Colonel of the 111th Ohio was everely wounded in the leg.
The Herald's Washington special, dated the 13th, says the military situation to-night is un-derstood to be more promising than at any pe derstood to be more promising than as any portiod during the war.

Richmond papers of to-day are filled with doleful comments on the condition of affairs which they represent as desperate.

Sheridan they admit has played this mischief it their expanse of supply and fears are ex-

Sheridan they admit has played this mischief with their avenues of supply, and fears are expressed that he will reach Burk's Station unopposed, and destroy the last link between Richmond and anywhere else.

It is believed here that Sheridan has already passed Burks's Station, the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville roads, and gone either to Sherman or Grant.

Grant.

This saves Grant the trouble of cutting the South-side road, and leaves to Gen. Lee the alternative of starving or dividing his already depleted forces and open Richmond to a promenade for Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 11 A. M.

To Major General Disc. To Major-General Dia:

Despatches directly from Sherman and Scho

eld have been received this morning. Sher-nan's despatch is dated March 8, at Laurel Hill, man's despatch is cated Marcho, as Laurer His, North Carolina.

He says, "We are all well, and have done finely. Details are for obvious reasons omitted. Gen. Schofield in,"a despatch dated Newbern, March 12, states that on Southwest creek Bragg was fairly beaten. During the night he retreated across the Neuse at Kingston, and now

E. M. STANTON. New York, March 14.
The Times's Army of the Potomac correspondence, dated the 11th, says: Rebel deserters report that Sheridan captured Lynchburg, after a short battle.

Troops, to the number of 1,500 per day, leave

The City of London, from Liverpool the 1st, via Queenstown the 2d, has arrived. She brings the following news.

England.—The Times hopes the public have illy digested the official inte

ot found forearmed. Sir Frederick Bruce succeeds Lord Lyons at uary, Lord Launton presented a petition from australia, praying for the immediate abolition Earl Granville said the government would

on Mr. Hennessy's motion respecting the of Ireland was resumed. The House was ivided, and the motion was negati poleon's preface to the life of Julius Cæsar Napoteon's prenace to the fite of Janus Cassar was published in all the London Journals. The Pope ordered its immediate expurgation when published.

Italy.—The King has signed an amnesty for all the insurgents connected with the Turin right.

rrussia.—Ine rrussian note to Austria de-mands the right to levy sailors in the Duchies for the Prussian navy, and the cession to Prus-sia of territory for the establishment of a canal te connect the German Ocean to the Baltic. At each mouth large fortified docks are to be erect-ed for the Prussian menoferm. The restal

ed for the Prussian men-of-war. The postal and telegraphic departments of the Duchies are to be under Prussian direction. CONCORD, N. H., March 14.
The election of State officers and members of ongress and the Legislature took place to day.
Republicans supported Frederick Sanythe Governor, and the Democrats supported Frederick Sanythe ward H. Herrington, book ster.

The abstract of Governor Brown's message telegraphed to the Richmond press has already been transferred to the columns of the Journal. From the full copy of the document we make the following highly interesting extracts: WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

If all the sons of Georgia under arms in other States, of which nearly fifty regiments were in Virginia, besides those in the Carolinas, Florida, and Tennessee, had been permitted to meet the foe upon her own soil. without other assistance, General Sherman's army could never have passed from her mountains to her seaboard, and destroyed their property and their nomes. He had nearly four hundred miles to march through an enemy's country: he was enmarch through an enemy's country; he was en-tirely dependent upon his wagon train which he carried with him for a supply of ammunition, without the possibility of replenishing after what he bad was consumed. Had he been rewhat he had was consumed. Had he been resisted from the start by a competent force, and compelled to fight, his ordnance stores must soon have been exhausted, and he force to an unconditional surrender. Such another opportunity to strike the enemy a stunning blow will not probably occur during the war.

IMPRESSMENTS. the hands of persons under bonds to the Confederate Government, or others who refuse to sell their surplus at market value, for the use of indigent soldiers' families, and of persons who are left destitute by the ravages of the enemy, or of our own cavalry, who receive aid from the State, under the legislation enacted for that purpose. The cases are vry rare where it would be necessary to resort to impressment, if the people were left free to sell their surplus in the market; but they are denied that privilege by the Confederate Government, having been compelled to give bond to sell all their supplies to its agents at schedule prices, which are far below value. The appropriation of money will avail nothing if the Confederate agents can lock the cribs and smoke-houses of the people of the State against her purchasing agents. I have been unable, under the fate appropriation, to supply the demands of those in great distress, for want of this law. If it is not passed a great deal of suffering will be the inevitable result.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

The administration, by its unfortunate policy, having wasted our strength and reduced our armies, and being unable to get freemen into the field as conscripts, and unwilling to accept them in organization with officers of their own choice, will, it is believed, soon resort to the policy of filling them up by the conscription of slaves. I am satisfied that we may profitably use slave labor, so far as it can be spared from agriculture, to do menial service in connection with the army, and thereby enable more free white men to take up arms; but I am quite sure any attempt to arm the slaves will be a great ARMING THE SLAVES, any attempt to arm the slaves will be a great error. If we expect to continue the war successfully, we are obliged to have the labor of most of them in the production of provisions. But if this difficulty were surmounted, we cannot rely upon them as soldiers. They are now quietly serving us at home, because they do not wish to go into the army, and they, fear, if they leave us, the enemy will put them there. If we compel them to take up arms, their whole feeling and conduct will change, and they will leave us by thousands. A single proclamation by President Lincoin—that all who will desert us after they are forced into service, and go over to him, shall have their freedom, be taken out of the army, and permitted to go into the country in his possession, and receive wages for their labor—would disband them by brigades. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or of their true interest, we cannot expect them, if they remain with us, to perform deeds of heroic valor when they are fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable for us to demand it of them, and we have little cause to expect the blessing of Heaven upon our efforts if we compel them to perform such a task. If we are right, and Providence designed them for slavery, He did not intend that they should be a military people. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military race, we destroy our whole theory that they are untit to be free.

But it is said that we should give them their essfully, we are obliged to have the labor of nost of them in the production of provisions.

As I feel that I'should act the part of an unfaithful sentinel upon the watch-tower if I should flatter the country with delusive hopes, reflort to avert calamity, it is important that they should know and appreciate their condition. I tell them, therefore, that the whole body politic is diseased, and, unless active remedies are administered speedily, that dissolution and death must be the inevitable result. Our Constitution has been violated and trampled under foot, and the rights and sovereignty of the States which had been disgraced by the Government of the United States, which formed with slavery the very foundation of the movement that brought into being the Confederate Government, have been prostrated and almost destroyed by the Confederate Congressional encroachment and Executive usurpation.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN WITH NORTHERN CONstened upon us by the votes of representatives bo, however patriotic and true to our cause, sented in the Congress of those States.

THE FINANCES, ETC. Our financial affairs have been so unfortunately administered that our currency is worth very little in the market; and our public faith has been so frequently and wilfully violated that it will be with great difficulty that we can reinspire our people with confidence in the pleages of the Government. It is announced as the future policy of the financial department to issue no more Treasury notes, and to receive nothing else in payment of public dues till the quantity is reduced to healthy circulation. This would be beneficial to the holders of the notes. As the armies are to be supported, however, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, the announcement leaves no doubt that it is to be done in a great measure by selzing property and paying for it in certificates or bands, which will not pass as currency or payment of taxes. This would be little better than legalized robbery, and, if practised long by any Government, will drive the people to revolution as the only means left of throwing off intelerable burdens. Our financial affairs have been so unfortu-

IN RE DAVIS. If a planter, who has one hundred faithful, trustworthy hands on his farm, should employ an overseer to manage it, and should visit it at a crincal period of the crops, and that that the thirds of his hands are, and for a considerable time have been absent, and that the crop is being lost on that account, he would doubtless decide that the policy of the overseer was ruinous to his interests, and dismiss him without hesitation. The people of the Confederacy have employed an agent to conduct for them a war for the dearest rights of freenien, and have placed at his command, subject to the restraints thrown around him by the constitutional charter, and the great principles of personal liberty which lie at the foundation of free government, hundreds of thousands of as gallant, self-sacrificing citizen soldiers as ever took up arms in a righteous cause. He has adapted a policy which has ignored personal liberty, and the right of citizen soldiers to go to the field in organizations, and under officers of their own choice, who have their respect and confidence. The result has been, as our agent tells us, that two-thirds of these soldiers are absent, the larger portion without leave at a time when their absence enout leave, at a time when their a dangers our existence as a people. What, then, is the duty of the people of these States? The answer is plain. They should compel their agent to change his policy, which treats free cizen soldiers, fighting for liberty, as serfs, and to observe the great principles for which we took up arms, or they should resume the military powers with which they have clothed him, and powers with which they have clothed him, and place them in other hands where they will be used as well for the protection of the lives and liberties of the citizen as for the achievement of the ludependence of the Confederacy. With-out this change of policy the armies cannot be recruited to the necessary number, and both lib-erty and independence are lost altogether.

DAVIS ADVANCING RECONSTRUCTION. DAVIS ADVANCING RECONSTRUCTION.

The Lincoln dynasty informs us distinctly that reconstruction and subjugation are the only alternatives to be presented to us. The present policy, if persisted in, must terminate in reconstruction either with or without subjugation. I accuse no supporter of the administration of any such design. But entertaining the opinions which I do of its results, if I favored reconstruction or subjugation, to both of which I am utterly opposed, I would give an earnest support to the President's policy, as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our re-

pursuit of a line of policy, and does not warn his countrymen against it, is unworthy the high trust confided to his care. But you may ask, do I despair of the justice of our cause, or of our ability to succeed? I answer emphatically. No. Bad as our policy has been, and much as we have wasted of money and means, we still have enough of both, if properly used, to continue the struggle till we achieve our independence and re-establish in these States constitutional liberty, which has been for the time so completely crushed.

THE DISCIPLIME OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Discipline must be restored and enforced in our armies. One of the reasons given by its advocates for the enforcement of the conscript law was, that better discipline would be maintained by giving the appointment of the officers to the President. Results have shown the reverse to be true. Prior to the adoption of that plan, the officers selected by the troops themselves and appointed by the States, kept men in the field, and we trimmphed gloriougly in almost every engagement with the enemy. Since that time, the cfileers appointed by the President have neither maintained discipline or kept the men in the field. If the President's statement is reliable they have only one third of them there. And, I fear, the discipline of that third is loose compared with that exhibited by the Federal army in its march through this State.

The President having failed in his military

MORE ABOUT DAVIS.

The President having failed in his military administration, and brought the country to the verge of ruin by his military policy, should be relieved of that part of his duties by an amendment to the constitution to provide for the appointment of a commander-lin-chief of the armies of the Confederacy by the President, and removable only by the same power by which he mies of the confederacy by the Fresident, and removable only by the same power by which he was appointed. This would place the best mil-itary talent of the country in the command of armies, not in name only but in fact, and would save us in future from the heavy calamities which have befallen us by the capricious re-

paign.

The late act of Congress did not and could not take from the President his constitutional power as Commander in-Chief. It provides for the appointment of General-in-Chief. Robert E. Lee as General-in-Chief is as subject to the orders of the President as he was before the act of Congress and his appointment under it, and the President may at any moment frustrate his E. Lee as General-in-Chief is as subject to the orders of the President as he was before the act of Congress and his appointment under it, and the President may at any moment frustrate his plans by orders which he is obliged to obey. Congress cannot divest the President of his power over all the Generals in Confederate service, including the General in Confederate with a contraint. These changes may be made without the evils of revolution—within revolution. The Constitution provides for its own amendment. The remedy is perfectly peaceful. It declares that, upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions. Congress shall summon a convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the eald States shall concur in suggesting, at the time when said demand is made. It is perfectly legitimate and proper for three States to demand such convention, whenever in the opinion of their people public good or the common safety require it. In my opinion, the best interests of the country requires that such a convention meet with is little delay as possible, to propose such amendments to the Constitution as will reform abuses by settling disputed points, and effect a speedy and thorough change of policy in such amendments to the Constitution as will reform abuses by settling disputed points, and effect a speedy and thorough change of policy in conducting the war and filling up and sustaining our armies. I am not afraid to trust the people in convention. I, therefore, recommend the call of a convention of the people of this State, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as will relieve the President of his responsibility as Commander-in-Chief in time of war, and to propose such other amendments and do such other acts as will correct abuses and afford remedies for grievances hereinbefore stated. I also recommend that this General Assembly appoint commissioners to each of the other States of the Confederacy, requesting them to assemble in convention at an early day to demand of Congress the destroy our whole theory that they are unfit to be free.

But it is said that we should give them their freedom in case of their fidelity to our cause in the field; in other words, that we should give pp slavery, as well as our personal liberty and State sovereignty, for independence, and should set all our slaves free if they will aid us to achieve it. If we are ready to give up slavery, I am satisfied we can make it the consideration for a better trade than to give it for the uncertain aid which they might afford to us in the military field. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery. We can never again govern them as slaves, and make the institution profitable to ourselves or to them, after tens of thousands of them have been taught the use of arms, and spent years in the indolent induiting effects of camp life.

CHETERENT AND PROSPECTIVE CONDITION. occomprise this object. Indeed, some persons in authority seem to have for soften that ware flathing for anything but independence. It so, the whole struggle is in vain, for we had that with the old government, which was our government, consecrated by the blood of our ancestors, and transmitted from sire to son. We were independent of all other navers. f each is a despotern, and the people have nly the rights and liberties which the sover-igns choose to permit them to exercise. If this the sort of independence for which we are ghting, our great sacrifices have been made to utilitie purpose. The recognition by foreign owers of the independence of our rulers and of their rights to covern us without the recog-We must gain more than this in the struggle, or e have made a most unfortunate exchange. only endangers our rights and our liberties, but our independence also, by destroying the insti-tutions and breaking the spirits of our people.

parious neart, and underly school and redence of the Confederacy, with the civil and religious liberties and constituted rights of the people, wishout which independence is an empty name, and the glory and grandeur of our republican system is departed forever. No one can be more interested than myself in the success of our cause. I have staked life, liberty, and property, and the liberties of my posterity, upon the result. The enemy have burned my dwelling and other houses, destroyed my property, and shed, in rich profusion, the blood of my nearest relations. My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free many but if, by the obstinacy, weakness, or misguided JOSEPH E. BROWN. NEW YORK, March 14.

New York, March 14.

The Post's Washington special save: Secretary McCullough expresses the opinion that large quantities of cotton will reach the North during the next three months.

Last evening the Fortress Monroe steamer Virginia arrived from Wilmington bar for supplies for Sherman's army. In view of his rapid movement northward it is to be established at Wilmington, N. C. Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had arrived at Wilmington, and all the transports and other vessels laden with supplies have been ordered from both Charleston and Savannah with orders to rendezvous at New Inlet, S. C.

The exchange of prisoners under the recent New Inlet, S. C.

The exchange of prisoners under the recent arrangement at Varina, between Col. Mulford and the rebel agents, is progressing very rapidly. The steamer George Washington arrived from there this morning with 180, mostly sick and wounded. The steamer New York is expected to-day with a large number. As fast as the steamers arrive they are despatched to

he steamers arrive they are despatched to

onroe. The Times thinks it probable that Sheridan

Another considerable portion of Lee's army, omprising Hill's division, left our front last light. It is thought they have been sent to rest Sheridan.

ant operations in North Carolina is cheering to all the expectations we have entertained of General Sherman's campaign. We have felt no little solicitude to know that he had reached Fayetteville, North Carolina, whence he might easily communicate with the forces of General Schofield, and now we are positively informed that he has done so. The next intelligence, we trust, will announce the junction of Schofield and Sherman, and then we may anticipate the speedy fall of Goldsboro, the most important pad centre in North Carolina. Between the 8th and 11th instants, in the vicinity of Kinston, some desperate fighting done by the rebels under Gen. Hoke against the forces of Gen. Cox, but the latter being reinforced by Gen. Couch, finally routed the enemy, forcing him to a bloody retreat across the Neuse river. The rebels will be apt continue their retreat into the interior, now that Sherman has reached Favetteville in colast, had reached Newbern. Our forces are all reported as in fine condition. They will not suffer from a lack of supplies, as they now enjoy uninterrupted communication with Wilmington, where our commissariat is abundant.

The Sonora project of ex-Senator Gwin. of California, is again the subject of interesting speculation. Some weeks ago, an apparently reliable statement was made from Havana that his scheme had been utterly dissipated by a failure to secure the confidence and approval of the Emperor Maximilian, and a change in the determination of Louis Napoleon in reference to the matter. This intellicence induced us to doubt that any substantial basis had ever existed for the novel enterprise of Senator Gwin. Within a few days past, however, the San Francisco Democrat has given new vigor to the old rumors of the Sono ra project, claiming that the prospect is highly favorable to its consummation. The Democrat says, that, from sources of information deemed reliable, it has abundant assurances that there has been no change in the plans of the French Emperor re cently: that the Mexican Empire is advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected; that advices had been received that Marshal Bazine, with the main portion of his army, was on his way to Mazatlin, accompanied by Dr. Gwin, and that the territory to be administered from the French armies This state of the case, as presented by the San Francisco Democrat, is contradicted, however, by certain pro ceedings which are reported as having occurred in the French Council State, where, according to a despatch from Paris, the question of the cession of Sonora to France was discussed, the Duke of Morny advocating and Drouvn d'Lhuvs opposing it, and Louis Nopoleon deciding in favor of the latter. Additional information on this subject is furnished by an extract before us from a recent number of the Memorial Diplomatique, a prominent and influential French journal. The extract is as follows:

extract is as follows:

The only thing that can be probable in the recent rumors of territorial cessions made by Mexico to France is the probably speeds realization of a plan of colomization of the State of Sonora. Such a plan has been submitted by Dr. Gwin to the Emperor, who has approved it, and presented it to Maximilian, when the later in Merch 1864 was on a visit at the Tail. and presented it to Maximilian, when the latter, in March, 1864, was on a visit at the Tulicries. Dr. Gwin proposed to establish upon the lands of Sonora a colony of workmen, the number of whom, according to his calculation, might within a given time attain the number of eighty thousand, and who, while cultivating the ground and working the mines, might be so organized as to be able to defend the country against the aggressions both of the Indians and the North Americans. Dr. Gwin would naturally have charge of the organization and directhe North Americans. Dr. Gwin would naturally have charge of the organization and direction of this colony of workmen. The working of the mines of Sonora by capitalists can be only a private affair, subject to the authorization of the Mexican Government, and it is but just that this Government should accord to it that protection and guarantee of security which such enterprises receive in all civilized countries. enterprises receive in all civilized coun-This sufficiently explains the sending of ch and other troops to a province w has not yet been entirely pacified, where bands of Indians, hostile to the white race, are still roaming about, and which has hitherto been out little more than nominally dep Government of Mexico tion of the name of Dr. Gwin as Vic dity of the rumor. If ever a po their devotion, and enjoying the confidence of east underrating the ability or honorable char acter of the ex-Senator of California-enough men who are more worthy to represent France

The above is the most reasonable presentation of the subject we have seen. It appears, therefore, that the utmost authority likely to be exercised in Sonora by Senator Gwin will be confined to the work of colonization, but out of this may finally arise a distinct French nationality should the United States, at the close of our war, allow Louis Napoleon to proceed, unmolested, in his Mexican scheme of empire.

General Sherman lately made an official communication to General Wade Hampton. stating specifically, that a certain number of Federal prisoners in one place, a certain number in another, and a certain number in still another, had been murdered by their captors, and that as many Confederate officers and soldiers would be executed in retaliation.

General Hampton replied that he knew nothing about the alleyed murders of Federal off. cers and soldiers, but that, for all the Confederates Sherman should execute, twice the number of Federals would be executed, officers being taken first. The Confederate Congress has strongly indorsed Hampton's letter, and thanked him for writing it. Now Hampton and the rebel Congress are wrong-infernally wrong. They recognize and will practise the law of retaliation, and yet without asking, without seeking or caring to know, whether Sherman's direct statements as to the murders of Federal prisoners are or are not true, they say, that, if he dares to execute man for man in retaliation for unprovoked murders, shey will rotaliate by execu-ting two for one—and officers at that. They recognize the principle of retaliation, and avowedly act on it, but tell us, that, if we dare to assert it, even to the simple extent of one for one. soldier for soldier, they will take vengeance by

General Wade Hampton, we think, will find that General Sherman is the last man to be bluffed or bullied. General 8. will not execute rebel officers and soldiers without positive knowledge that Federal officers and soldiers have been murdered, but, if he has made up his mind to have He for life, he will carry out his resolve at all hazards. For ourselves, we don't believe much in retaliation, but certainly it is as good on one side as the other. We hold nearly twice as many prisoners as the rebels do, and perhaps the rebels had better count the probable or possible cost of the retaliation they threaten. In the mean time, it may not be amiss, on the part of the Federal Government, to stop exchanges. The Confederacy is not in a condition just now to undertake to carry

killing two for one, officers for soldiers!

A South Carolina paper says that if there's anything on earth the South Carolinians despise more than a free negro, it is a North Carolinian. Who can doubt that the bitter strifes breaking out among the rebel States all tend directly to the restoration of the old

A Richmond editor says that his chief apprehension now in regard to Sherman is that he may retreat. He needn't be scared about that. The great rebel-queller doesn't admire the tactics of the Confederate Generals enough

The rebel editors keep their mouths shut in regard to the movements of Sherman. It would promote their comfort if they kept their

eyes and ears shut. One of the rebel papers charges Genera Sherman with burning houses and calls him a devil. If he were the devil, Rebs, he would burn

Recruits are arriving very rapidly. One hundred and sixty-five were received here yesterday from Jackson, Michigan, and forty from

St. Snelling, Minnesota. Ten bounty-jumpers from Indianapolis ten deserters from Lexington, and six from Schofield Barracks, Mo., were received at Bar

racks No. 1 yesterday. Fourteen enlisted rebels and two com sioned officers arrived here yesterday morning from Nashville.

THE EXECUTION OF SUE MUNDY.

dinance was administered an hour before his ex-

He declared that he was not guilty of one

lenied being present when Kalfus and Rob

DESCRIPTION OF BUE MUNDY

nearly six feet high, straight and remarkably

well built, and we think would weigh about one

hundred and sixty pounds. His complexion

was fair, long dark hair which touched his

shoulders, and a beautifully-shaped mouth, and,

in short, was a very handsome man. His whole

air of a man of culture and gentlemanly refine-

ment. He said he "would have been twenty

one years old next August, and would die before

his manhood, and yet had been a man to his

or dark-blue jacket with one row of Kentucky

State buttons, a pair of dark cassimere pants,

Notwithstanding the result of the trial was

kept secret, a very large crowd gathered at the

lace of execution, on Broadway, near

Eighteenth street. The gallows was a hastily-

nstructed affair. The material was the sam

that was used in the scaffolding on which

Nathan Marks, the guerilla, was hung some

nonths ago, and was built precisely like the

other. The platform or trap-door was sup-

ported by a prop-a rope attached to the lower

placed under the scaffold a half an hour before

She was conveyed from the Military Prison in

carriage, accompanied by her spiritual advis-

er, under a strong guard, and arrived at the

place of execution about a quarter of four

clock, preceded by martial music. It required

several minutes to form the troops in proper or-

er, the prisoner, in the mean time, remaining

in the carriage, his lips moving, as if praying,

a white handkerchief up to his eyes, and his

head leaning against the side of the carriage.

THE EXECUTION.

Captain George Swope, of the 5th Indiana

eavalry, and Provost Marshal, had charge of

he gallows in company with the minister. Both

the execution. The prisoner was conducted to

knelt and offered up a prayer, after which Capt.

Swope read the charges and specifications to the

risoner. He seemed to pay little attention to

this. His eyes were half closed, and his line

continually in motion, evidently offering up his

my poor soul," seemed, from the motion of his

rected his remarks to his spiritual adviser in a

I am a regular Confederate soldier, and have served in the Confederate army four years. I fought under Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson, and belonged to Gen. Morgan's command when he entered Kentucky. I have assisted, and taken many prisoners, and have always treated them kindly. I was wounded at Cynthiana, and cut off from my command. I have been in Kentucky ever since. I could prove that I am

Kentucky ever since. I could prove that I am a regular Confederate soldier, and I hope in and die for the Confederate cause.

A white cap was then placed over his face,

and at the word three the prop was pulled from

under the trap. The fall was not more than

three feet, and did not break his neck; like the

other victim, he choked to death. We have

seen a great many persons hung, but never be-

fore did we witness such hard struggles and

convulsions. It was feared for a time that he

would break the lashings. His sufferings, how-

ever, were of short duration. Thus ended the

He was left hanging some twenty minutes be

fore he was cut down. Immediately a crowd

gathered around the body, some trying to cut

etter to a young lady of this State, written in

mass. Onward flowed the stream, and as the

head of the disordered column arrived opposite

ensue, and all be lost in a volume of dust. To

those in the distance the report of firearms, the

swaying of the crowd, and the swelling shouts

appeared and sounded like a riot, and it was

thought that a bloody fight was going on be-

tween a mob. The excitement became intense.

and everybody rushed frantically forward. Far

down the road the commotion spread, and the

rush was truly fearful. Footmen, men, women,

and children, began to run; men on horseback,

military and civilians, spurred their steeds to

their mettle, and, regardless of life or limb,

rode furiously onward; carriages, ambulances, transfer wagons, and express wagons were also affected by the disturbance. They rolled on-

ward, raising clouds of dust and producing a heavy rumble, which added much to the con-

fusion of the hour. The soldiers in the rear,

who were detached as a guard for the execu

tion, were ordered to double-quick, and, with

bayonets glistening in the bright sunshine, they joined in the headlong rush.

Such a wild scene of disorder has seldomed

been witnessed. It lasted for nearly fifteen min

utes. Volley after volley was directed at the

enraged spinal, yet covered with blood and dust, and with eyes wildly glaring, he kept his feet. At last a loud shout proclaimed his fall, and, the cause of the firing becoming generally known, the commotion subsided. It is a wonder that we have no accident to record in this connection.

enreer of the notorious Sue Mundy.

very low voice, hardly audible:

ARRIVAL OF SUE MUNDY.

ugh wooden coffin was brought and

and a pair of old boots cut down in imitation of

a pair of shoes,

He wore a black velvet cap, a black

meanor was firm and polite, and he bore the

placed in each letter.

his jacket.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER It is now perfectly evident that the war Sue Mundy was ignorant of her fate until ye end, if it end at all, in the annihilation of erday morning. Rev. Mr. Talbot, of St. John's the military strength of the South. If any at-Episcopal Church, was his spiritual adviser, tempt at military organizations in that section When he asked Sue if he knew what would be shall be subsequently made, they will be feeble, one with him, he said he thought he would be and their repression will be an easy work. But xecuted, as the court-martial refused to have the terms of reconstruction will be a matter de ading long, careful, and deep consideration. asked him if he had any idea when his execution The wise adjustment of them will require all would take place. He replied, "In a few the concentrated wisdom of the nation. The The minister then told him it would ject will involve many difficulties of the be earlier than that, "in a few days." Rev evest character. Mr. T. then informed him that his execution would take place in a few hours. He was under the impression that he would be shot, but when he was told that he would be

As we and the Southern people are to live in same Union, it is of course of the utmost portance that we conciliate them as far as ssible instead of exasperating them. We hung he manifested a little uneasiness by a sigh agree with an Eastern contemporary, who says, that the great end and aim of our policy in and uttering "Oh!" After the first tidings of his fate he was very calm and collected. When sling with the population of the revolted he fully realized his condition he knelt with his ates ought to be the removal of all traces of ninister in prayer, and requested him to pray with the struggle from their memory. Nothing that him. After instruction and confession of faith in erves to remind them of their defeat, and is not he Church, he requested to be baptized. This orsolutely necessary for the safety of the govmment, ought to be retained either in our legecution, after he had declared that he had no lation or our policy. Slavery, which, if its nalice against anyone, and loved everybody. existence were protracted, would serve to keep He then requested Mr. Talbott to write letters to alive the old antagonism between the two sechis sister, aunt, cousin, and a young lady of this tions, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone forstate, having a lock of his hair cut off and ever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there s no further need of repressive measures.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865

We hear a great deal every day about the neenth of the outrages that he was charged with, ssity for punishing the Southern leaders, and and that the Louisville Journal had done him some persons go so far as to propose the outgreat injustice. He positively declared that he lawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has was not present at all when those pegro soldiers held any higher rank in its service than that of were killed near Simpsonville, but was far from the scene, and wounded at the time. He also Colonel. But it may be laid down as a rule. dictated not simply by humanity and Christianity, but by sound policy, that no punish were killed, and said that it was Marion and his ts whatever ought to be inflicted on any men who did it. He stated that he held a Capbody, except such as are plainly called for by a ain's commission from Colonel Jack Allen, and udent regard for our own safety. And our own was a Confederate soldier. He requested Mr. afety would probably not require the punish-Calbott that his body should be sent to his aunt, ment of anybody. With those who wish to legin Franklin, Ky., and be buried by the side of islate, or put the existing law in force, for mere his father and mother, in his uniform, or, if that purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth would not be permitted, at least bury him with while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people thirsting for vengeance on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through Marcus Jerome Clark, alias Sue Mundy, was acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hos-

> tile to civilization. The fullest punishment for the offence of the people of the South, whatever have been, has been already inflicted in the prosecution of this war. There is something puerile in talking of administerfurther chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maining of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of almost a third of their territory. With what power can we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the horors of the last four years?

And we ought to beware, above all things, o assing them with the pressure of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubt less, at least for a while, have to be Northern For a few years after the war the Southern people will be morbidly sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among who are opposed to all attenpts to respect this susceptibility," only show how little the have learnt from history, and how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or loyal inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution: but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be strenuously guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territory; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil

The rebel General Longstreet's proposiion, stated to have been made per flag of truce that an arrangement should be entered into for the return of all deserters on both sides, was one of the coolest things we have heard of for a good while. Snow and ice and Sir John Franklin' bones and a Scotch Highlander's shins in Jan uary are nothing to it.

It has been the avowed policy of our militar authorities to encourage in every way desertions from the rebel armies. Pains have been taken last petition to God. "Lord have mercy upon to make rebel officers and soldiers understand that, if they would come within our lines, they uld be treated well and protected. Published notices to that effect have been circulated among them. The President's Amnesty Proclamation has met their eyes, guaranteeing to them full protection if they would either join our forces in the field or come into the loval States. The result has been what was hoped and expected. Rebel desertions take place every day, and are so numerous as to create the deepest alarm in the Confederacy. General Lee, it is said, has just passed in person along all his lines, exhorting his men not to desert but to stand by him and the South in this unparalleled crisis, yet his exhortations are in vain, tens of thousands of his followers seeming to have lost all thought for any thing except their own and their families safety. On the other hand, the desertions from the Federal to the Confederate lines are next to nothing. Federal soldiers do occasionally desert, yet rarely to go into the Confederacy, for men will not fly from a rising to a sinking or sunken cause, they will not rush from plenty to famine, they will not abandon good wages for the privilege of fighting without compensation. The desertions from the Fed-

eral to the Confederate armies, compared to off a button, others snatching at the cord to those from the Confederate to the Federal secure a piece as a memento. A rumor was lines, are not even so much as one to ten. started that his jacket contained a lot of green It is under such circumstances that Gen. backs, carefully sewed in the lining. Accord-Longstreet gravely proposes that both sides shall send back all deserters—a thing never done in ingly, before he was placed in the coffin, a general search was instituted, but nothing was the history of warfare. One would think that the redoubtable rebel General must be beside As an evidence that he did have a heart and himself. Hasn't he, in some of his battles, fellow-feeling in his bosom, we append a been wounded in the head?

What a strange incomprehensible man he is that Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky!

Madison (la.) Courier. the Military Prison a few moments before h was taken to the place of execution: Certainly "that Governor Bramlette of Kentucky" can't be comprehended by thole who

was taken to the place of execution:

My Dear: I have to inform you of the sad
fate which awaits your true friend. I am to suffer death this atternoon at 4 o'clock.

1 send you, from my chains, a message of true
love; and, as I stand on the brink of the grave,
I tell you I do truly, and fondly, and forever
love you. I am, ever truly, yours,

M. JEROME CLARK. ave no comprehension. Governor Bramlette advises the adoption. Kentucky, of the Constitutional Amendment for setting slaves free, but at the same time sug-AN EXCITING SCENE. gests, that, if the Federal Government, which Before the prisoner was cut down from the has by its action made her slaves worthless, will pay her such a sum as will enable her to emangallows, the crowd began to disperse, and Broadway soon was jammed with a living floating

the Military Prison, a furious bull took a firm off, of the General Government. stand in the middle of the street, and stubbornly Is there anything in this that can't be comdisputed the passage of the crowd. He lowered prehended by a man capable of comprehending his head and threatened to gere all who came anything? in his way. His horns were quite formidable If Canada understands her own interests and the argument he presented was somewhat alf as well as we think she does, she will prepointed. Some of the advance skirmishers drew vent the getting up of any more rascally enter volvers, and began firing at the enraged animal. Most of the shots whistled harmlessly over prises within her borders for making raid into him, while a few struck him in various parts of the United States. If she permits them, she will feel the consequences quite as much, probthe body, goading him to further madness. The ably, as we shall. She will learn wisdom even crowd became denser around the furious bull and the firing became more rapid and wild. The bull would make at an individual when a volley of pistol-shots would be directed at him, the report would startle the ear, the smoke curl above, a pell-mell rush

me high Federal officers in regard to the eatment of Federal prisoners in rebel prisons. So Generals Crook and Kelly, captured at Cun berland through their own carelessness, had perhaps better, before being exchanged, remain ong enough in Libby to be able to testify fully in regard to matters there. The rebel functionaries at Richmond an rming various plans for the carrying on of the

cipate them without violating herown Constitu-

tion, she will emancipate them at once instead

of awaiting the action, no one knows how far

ampaign in the South. But Sherman's consent to the carrying out of the plans is an important tem that they foolishly omit to take into the When rebel prisoners of war have taken oath of allegiance to our Government, it might be well to employ them against the Indi-

ans. If captured in a campaign against the DESERTERS .- Nine deserters were received sere yesterday from Lexington, six from Cin-innati, and two from Jackson, Mich. John B. Ruprecht, company E, 33d Indiana infantry, was arrested in the city as a deserter.

TRANSFERRED .- Four hundred and four men ere transferred to Nashville yesterday, seventysix to New York, forty-seven to Washington fifty-nine to Cairo, twelve to St. Louis, five to Elizabethtown, and five to Lebanon.

The Southern papers call upon the people with voices as husky as a load of unshucked corn not to be afraid.

SUE MUNDY'S KINDNESS .- Sue Mundy, while Obedience to the laws may be exacted o a whole people by force of arms, as effectually standing on the gallows, in the presence of the as it may be of one man who resists their execumultitude assembled to witness his execution The secessionists, however, are ac in the very face of death, solemnly declared that customed to draw consolation from the idea he had taken many prisoners during his wild career in Kentucky, but had always treated hat success is certain to be achieved by any them kindly. We do not know what Sue re eople who resolutely and heroically strugg for independence, as the rebels are held to be garded as kind treatment, yet we do not believe hat a single person who was ever taken pristruggling now. The brave and triumphant efforts of Switzerland, Holland, the United oner by him can be found to come forward and States, and Modern Greece are pointed to as testify to the falsity of this statement. We do ot believe a single one can be found, for Mundy a complete demonstration of the theory. These cted upon the principle, "Dead men tell n examples are memorable indeed, but an impor tant fact, too often forgotten, should be considtales," and he brutally murdered every Federal oldier or Union chizen who was so unfortunate ered in connection with each, that we may as to become his captive. The friends of the properly estimate their relation to the rebel murdered men alone can come forward and contheory. In each instance mentioned above, tradict the statement, for the lips of the dead the success achieved may be attributed, in a great measure, to foreign aid. The tedious and are mute. Sue Mundy treated prisoners kindly! A strange kindness, indeed! He murdered them desperate struggle of the Netherlands against in cold blood, and left the mangled bodies where Phillip of Spain would, doubtless, have termithey fell without giving them the poor shelter mated in the more firm establishment of the of even a rude and shallow grave. Spanish rule but for the timely assistance they received from England and the Protestant CAPTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS -A telegram powers of Germany. England and Ger many largely contributed to the cause of enlightened freedom in thus helping the Netherlands through their heroic struggle, they had endured a cruel bondage, vet after all, of the seventeen provinces that rose against Phillip, only seven prosecuted the war to a triumphant termination. The other ten were choroughly subdued, partly by military power, and partly by skilful diplomacy. The American Colonies fought with unequalled courage and unabating determination, yet but for their

alliance with France and the military and naval

have fought in vain for independence. The

tle of Navarino by the fleets of England, France.

and Russia, delivered Modern Greece from

Turkish rule, but the limits of Greece

at last remained subject to foreign prescription

On the other hand, Ancient Greece, though

fighting long and well, was at last completel

verthrown by Phillip of Macedon: she ro

again at a subsequent period, but Alexander.

the son of Phillip, subdued her people as ef-

fectually as his father had done. Latium, al-

ternately the ally and rival of Rome, was sub-

ugated by a people to whom she had given both

nguage and government. The Samnites

esistance, fell beneath the sway of the Eternal

notwithstanding their protracted and desperate

City. The Poles and Circassians are a warlike

people, and none are braver on the earth but

all the heroic sacrifices repeatedly made by them

sia. They are to-day a subjugated people. The

fields of Scotland and Ireland have been

bathed in the blood of martyrs to the

cause of independence, but, all in vain; they

now submit to the enduring sway of England

Thus history demonstrates that nations may be, as

they have been, subdued. But there is a marked

above and the present rebellion against the Fed

eral Government. Those instances are examples

of distinct nationalities struggling to maintain

independence; the people, however, of our re

bellious States are identified with the loyal por

tion of the country in all the traits of one

nationality, and the laws sought to be en-

forced were never oppressive to them, and

were equally applied to all sections. In this

fact is removed the chief barrier to a final sat-

sfactory settlement of the struggle for the

Union. The rebels themselves now disclaim

all confidence of foreign aid in their resistance

o the national authority. This conflict, then

is chiefly a question of military power between

the combatants, and, when that question shall

be determined, the conflict will end. We ac-

knowledge the exalted bravery of the Southern

cople; they are Americans, all. But they can

brought to obedience as effectually as othe

brave people have been. There is nothing sub

stantial in the theory that because a people are

resolved to fight, and do fight desperately, they

Who of our great musical composers will

ive us a grand National Air to be called Sher-

GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KEN-

In my last I chronicled the villainous and

barbarous acts of a party of guerillas who visited a peaceable and quiet neighborhood, some six miles northwest from this place. As 'mis

week by another band equally full of villany and steeped in crime. Their operations, how-ever, were further distant from town, and their

ede of treating those who were so unfortunate

s to fall into their hands was quite different,

bough more brutal than that practised by the

uffians spoken of in my letter of now forgotten

rufflans spoken of in my letter of now forgotten date

A demand for money is made by all guerillas; pistols inquired for, and watches invariably asked for. After making the preliminary investigations, the party of which I am now speaking sought to enforce their demands not by threats of shooting, but deliberately tied ropes around the necks of their victims and hoisted them In mid-air to make them disgorge their money or tell where it was. This was successfully practised upon a Mr. Hughes, who was at one time a Federal soldier, from whom they wrested about thirty dollars, the hard-earned savings of a kind father for his wife and little ones. They left him, not lifeless, but deeply grieved at his loss and sorely afflicted by their unkind and inhuman treatment of him, despite the entreaties of his wife.

They next visited a Mrs. Taylor and treated her son Benjamin in the same way, without, however, effecting any gain, for upon the representation of the mother and son, that the gold and silver, which they said they wereafter, were in Russeliville, they desisted from any further attempts to make the son tell. The same party visited Auburn on the Memphis Branch Road and obtained from the citizens of that very unfortunate village several hundred dollars. They demanded of Mr. Harry Wood-

Koad and cotained from the cuzzens of that very unfortunate village several hundred dol-lars. They demanded of Mr. Harry Wood-ward—a istanch Union man—seven thousand dollars, with a threat of taking his life, if the amount was not forthcoming. He did

dollars, with a threat of taking his life, if the amount was not forthcoming. He did not comply, and they led him forth from his family to carry into execution their threat, but, as the amount of three hundred in greenbacks and twenty-seven dollars in gold was raised and given to them, they left without doing him any personal violence. Such acts as these are becoming so common here of late that the good people of the country know not what to do. They are greatly alarmed, and properly so too, for each bright-faced moon that smiles upon the earth may, before it glides far down the distant West, behold their homes in ashes, or witness the dull, black face of earth encrimsoned with their blood.

VERITAS.

AN EFFORT TO KEEP UP SOUTHERN COURAGE

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 7.]

seless sacrifices—we say to them in all honesty nd sincerity—cur success in this contest, God

useless sacrinces—we say to them in all honesty and sincerity—cur success in this contest. God willing, is sure, if we do our duty. The victory is ours unless we voluntarily forfeit it. The game is in our hands unless we choose to throw it away. It all depends on ourselves. There is nothing in the situation to defeat us. We say this on the highest military authority. If Heaven in its wrath were to curse us with meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the price for which we have toiled so long, renounce the liberties for which the noble army of martyrs have died, and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us, that, indeed, would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin, the very blockness of eternal darkness on our country and our names. Proud we are now to claim Jackson as our compatriot. The very Turk would hiss us if, shameless, we did it. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of taking courage from despair. The enemy have, indeed, shut us up to that necessity, if it should ever come. But, thank Heaven, it has not come. We have bright, natural, certain hopes—hopes big with victory, and radiant with sunrise and glory—if we will bear hardship as a good soldier a little longer. By all that we love and that are dead, by the fame that attracts and the shame that urges us, stand up like mer in this time of trial

y the fame that attracts and the shame that rges us, stand up like men in this time of trial

-the hour of darkness that precedes the day.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FRANKLIN, KY., March 13, 1865.

must necessarily be successful.

man's March?

difference between the instances we have cited

have failed to secure their independence of Ru-

destruction of the Turkish fleet at the great bat-

ssistance of that Power, our forefathers might

as received from Clarksville on Tuesday a District Headquarters at Nashville, reporting the capture of a Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant, and three men, with their horses and equip ments, on Sunday last, near that place. The expedition consisted of a squad of mounted afantry under Sergeant Abby. The prisoners belonged to Colonel Malone's regiment, of Lyon's command, and were scouting for hostages when they were "gobbled." Some of yon's men are prisoners at Clarksville, and the ebel General has been trying for some time ast to get "even" with us, but he has a very odd" way of accomplishing his design. The oys in blue" are "bearding the Lyon in his den" almost every day GUERILLAS IN BULLITT COUNTY .- A small

and of guerillas, under two brothers, named Wiggington, entered Pitt's Point, Bullitt county, Wednesday, and demanded two hundred llars of the citizens, but were informed that they were too poor to raise that amount. The men left announcing that they would return vesterday and burn the town if the money was not raised, and accordingly the inhabitants were aroused early in the morning by the firing of guns. They committed some robberies, ong which was the taking of sixty dollars from a young lady. We cannot hear that any one was hurt. We do not know that any resistance was made to the ruffians, as our informant left as soon as they entered the place.

Lieut. Cushing fitted up and sent what oked like a monitor against Fort Anderson, and the garrison retreated. The monitor was a mock one, but the retreat was a real one. There's a serious split among the Confed-

rates. It ought to be widened if possible Where are your beetle and wedges, old Abe? God forsook Charleston many years ago The rebel troops have now followed the exam-

How LEE IS WATCHED -A correspondent writing from the Army of the Potomac in the following paragraph describes how Lee is watched by Grant, so that it is impossible for

him to escape from Richmond: At points of our line (which I will not men-tion) we have two observatories. They rear their tall tops above the strips of wood that partly hide the rebel line from view, and give is a good insight into its disposition. From th two points of view the enemy are watched as closely as the Indian on the war-path watches the movements of his enemy, ready to follo at on their trail. It will be no easy matter for ny to steal away from

ndeuce of the Richmond Whig. CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22, 1865.

Time Las sufficiently quieted our nerves and stored a healthy circulation to enable one to arrate a consistent story of the troublous hours a ough which we of Columbia have been led thring the past week.

Sherman's advance on Columbia was unexpected. Sudden as surprising, it found all unprepared for the events which followed, and tew cool enough in the crisis to yield to any other than the bent of the first impulse. Hence endreds are to-day exiles from home who ould give almost their all to be safely back, hey have learned that being a refugee don't

Orangeburgh and Kingsville were supposed

o be the highest points northward on that line t which Sherman would strike. The people ll back until the sounds of canned through the city. Then publ ated through the city. Then public officers for the first time began to think of removing the iblic stores. The instructions from R buble stores. The instructions from Richmond and left many of them no other discretion. Hurry, excitement, and some confusion became the order of the day. Everybody, public and private, wanted a car. The President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Raliroad, Colonel Wm. Johnson, his assistants, Captain Sharpe, the agent of transportation, and his aids, now bent their energies to the herculean task before them, and accomplished all that wen could do. The trains from the South Carolina and Greenville roads were run upon the Charlotte track, filled and hurried away to return and fill again. Engines shricked their signal notes, morning noon, and night. The activity was ceaseless. The depots were crowded with goods of every description. Passenger trains were thronged, ladies and families in their fright undergoing the most grievous torments of travel to escape from's what they believed was a doomed city. The city resounded with the rumble of a thousand wheels, all bearing their freight to the grand funnel out of which it was to be discharged. Horses, wagons, negroes, everything that could aid in d left many of them no other

of which it was to be discharged. Horses, wagons, negroes, everything that could aid in the removal of property, was brought into requisition, and between force and persuasion, aummense amount of labor was systematically, rapidly, and judiciously employed.

By Wednesday night the tide was at its height. The enemy were within three miles. The little The enemy were within three miles. The army in their front having given back step by until flanked out of the fortifications on the

army in their front having given back step by step until flanked out of the fortifications on the opposite side of the Congaree, they retired to the limits of the city itself, where a line of battle was again reformed. Three or four shells thrown at the bridge increased the popular agitation until it became a fever. The stores were closed. Militia and detailed men were at the front. Army trains began to move through, and the truth at last flashed upon the minds of all, that Columbia must inevitably be evacuated. Few slept soundly in their beds during the night that followed.

Thursday, the 15th, the enemy opened on the city with shells. Some damage was done, but few casualties are reported. One gentleman only is said to have been killed. The State House, Nickerson's Hotel, South Carolinian office, together with some private residences, were paid an iron compliment, and the immate evacuated without the usual polite formalities of leavetaking. Still the work of removal went bravely forward, and a vast amount was accomplished. The time was too brief, however, to do all, and bundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public and private property remained in and about the depot, as a prey to the Yankee torch. ublic and private property remain

about the depot, as a prey to the Yankee torch and pliferer.

The worst feature of the entire scene occurred on the day of which I write. A party of Wheel er's cavalry, accompanied by their officers dashed into town, tied their horses, and as systematically as if they had been bred to the busi ness, proceeded to break into the stores alon Main street and rob them of their contents, detachment of detailed men fired on one par and drove them out. Captain Hamilton, the Provost Marshal, with another officer, drew swords and pistols on another party, and succeeded in clearing several establishments; but the valiant raiders still swarmed like locusts, and to-day, a hundred miles away from Columbia, you may see men smoking the clears and wearing on their saddles the elegant cloths stolen from the merchants of that city. It is said that two of the "cavalry" drew pistols on General Hampton, who was attempting to protect a store, and threatened his life. Under these circumstances, you may well imagine that our people would rather see the Yankees or old Statan himself than a party of the aforesaid Wheeler's cavalry. The barbarities committed by some of them are represented to be frightful, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" being perfectly incompatible with their presence.

Common rumor says that Sherman's treatment of citizens and private property was uniformly lenient and conciliatory. His headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel.

The scenes up the railroad may be briefly described. Crowds at every depot seeking temporary shelter; some getting off, more getting on; twenty trains thundering one after the other in quick succession; screaming locomotives, crung bables, tearful women, families travelling in box cars among piles of bacon, salt, bandboxes, trunks, and bed-clothes; a break-down near Winsboro; engine off the track; ten hours delay; enemy reported coming; more consternation; a long night; no wood, no water, no and drove them out. Captain Hamilto Provost Marshal, with another officer.

This new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm us. We will surely win the fight if we do our duty. None are more condident of this than those who have had the opportuity of observing things at the North; none are more enthusiastic; none more buoyant with courage and hope; and let no man suppose that such is not the spirit of our people. Let no one imagine that the few poltroons with beards on, who are whipped without ever being in a fight, are a sample of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the patience and tire the ear with the exhibitions of their graceful cowardice. But we protest against judging others by many. We protest against judging others by many. We protest against be judging of Richmond by these whipped croakers, titled or untitled. We wish our women would take their broomsticks and drive them into the river. We tell our people that the people are as unconquered and resolved as they, and will stand up to them and sustain them. Let them take care of the Yankees. Those who are to join them in the trenches will take good care of the whipped men at home. We do not intend to be sold out or betrayed by them. Let them be sure that such is the temper of the public mind that to attempt this would be as much as the man's life would be worth. If we cannot find law in the books for such cases, we will be a law unto ourselves. An ancient people had no law against parricide. We, too, may not have provided for some crimes against our safety, supposing them impossible. But the people will not consent to be destroyed by them, nevertheless. We say to our readers—and we say it to stimulate no false hopes, and to excite to no nuseless sacrifices—we say to them in all honesty and sincerity—cur success in this contest, God lay; enemy reported coming; more consterna-tion; a long night; no wood, no water, no breakfast; ten car-loads of ladies of the Treasurv Department in most unattractive morning dishabille, with hair unkempt, and hollow deepveyes, shivering about in the red mutillaginous mud; ten or twelve car-leads of Yankee prison-ers just ahead, likewise at a dead halt; the guards around their camp-fires, and the individu a cerulean aspect singing with tremendous en ergy Union songs; still ahead, the section-masters and brick-layers, with a gang of laborers repairing the road, and holding post-mortem conultations over the remains of a deserted er-finally, a run back three miles, a filling tanks, a fresh start, and arrival at Charlotte There an avalanche upon the good people an appeal to hospitality, which is most warm! heeded, and a gradual simmering down of al the elements in agitation. Such, in brief, is the history of our evacuation of Columbia. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

The official despatch from General Grant o the Assistant Secretary of War, contained in our telegraphic news of yesterday, and based on a letter dated 12th inst., received by him om General Sherman, gives the most encouraging accounts of the Federal movements in Carolinas. General Sherman, it appears, had, down to the date of his letter, met with no formidable opposition; his army was in excelent condition. He had taken eighty cannon on his march and destroyed immense quantities of powder, &c., &c. General Sherman's statenent of the rumored Wade Hampton victory is very gratifying. It appears that General Kilpatrick was surprised at his headquarters, when all but two of his staff were captured, but General Kilpstrick soon ranged his men for battle, and proceeded to thrash Hampton severely, recapturing everything the rebels had taken. We may, therefore, rest perfectly easy as to the progress of General Sherman We hope that General Schofield has joined him by this time, and it is highprobably that he has done so. The junction of Sherman and Schofield will render our forces atterly invincible. The rapid decline in gold, as reported by telegraph, affords conclusive evidence that the military situation is, in all respects, satisfactory.

RECONCILIATION.—The military situation at present is highly auspicious of a complete naonal triumph. The remaining strength of the rebellion is chiefly confined to the army of General Lee, in the vicinity of Richmond, and that under General Johnston, now opposing the march of Sherman through the Carolinas. The last intelligence from the Union forces tells of victory over the enemy, and all indications now clearly point to the overthrow of every formidable military organization of the South before the close of the ensuing summer. The people of the South appear utterly disheartened under he pressure of repeated disaster, and their leaders are engaged in the most embittered dis-It is reasonable to believe that the Southern people are worn and weary of the war, which

they plainly see is fraught only with destruction to their property and themselves. Is not this, therefore, an exceedingly befitting period of the war when, taking advantage of the momentou victories achieved by our arms, the national auporities might end the conflict without additional bloodshed, upon terms at once magnanimous and honorable to the country? We have dways anticipated that a point would be reached in the progress of the war at which statesmanship should take the place of generalship, and reconcile the opposing sections upon just and enduring terms. We do not wish that the outhern people shall be dragged back to their allegiance with their mouths in the dust and with ropes around their necks. They were our brothers in the past, they are our brothers now by all the ties of civilization, language, and blood, and in future we would have them as equals in the family of States. The dignity and oride of the nation hereafter will require them to be such. There must at last be conciliation between the parties to this great struggle. War alone, with its horrid features, can no achieve that result, but it may drive a brave though erring people into hopeless despera tion, resulting in their irretrievable ruin, and rendering our own nominal triumph in reality an inglorious defeat.

"Never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so In view of the present situation of the war. and the policy which should be inaugurated toward the South by the national administration, the New York Tribune, the leading Republican

We believe, therefore, that a true peace is, in all human probability, not far off; and we be lieve its advent may be hastened and assured by wise and prompt action on the part of our Government. If the President should issue a brief and lucid proclamation, appealing to the South-

and lucid proclamation, appealing to the Southern people not to protract a struggle which has become hopeless, and stating distinctly the terms on which they may be once more at peace with their country, we believe that there would be little further bloodshed.

The rebellion is now kept from instant and atter collapse by the false cry that nothing is to be gained by submission—that all the property of rebels fa confected and all their lives forfeited under our laws, so that, while the courage born of desperation may yet achieve success, there is in the opposite course no hope whatever. This is most untrue; yet it has a certain plausibility to the mind of the ignorant. Let the President once more urge the rebels to lay down their arms, proffering them inducements to do so, and he will thereby divide them into two parties—one inclined to peace and required. into two parties—one inclined to peace and re-union; the other furiousle intent on fighting to the last. Standing distinctly by itself, the weak-ness of this latter would be so palpable that three new and vehement proclamations per day could not keep it in countenance. It would speedly collapse and disperse, and the rebel-lion would be a thing of the past. May we not hope that this course is to be taken?

We indorse the above wise and timely suggestions. We believe that a sincere, magnanimous word from the lips of Abraham Lincoln, poken to the Southern people, now hopelessly encumbered by disaster, would inspire their nearts with that old love for the Union, which, by opening the way of peace, would ere long bind enew, and forever, the broken ties of the ation. Let that word be spoken in the spirit of affection and mercy; let it come as a word of proud magnanimity. It would vindicate the ntegrity of the Government in this struggle, since the war, at best, is only a dire necessity, its objects being peace and Union. It would demonstrate the sincerity of our rulers in their profession of devotion to the issue at stake-the re-establishment of the Union upon terms of honor and equality to all its members.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK .- The gold panic in New York seems to be furious. On Thursday gold advanced in the morning to 1764, but dropped in the afternoon to 1721/4, and at night it ran down to 1651/4, leaving off at 1671/4. The panic extended to stocks, and broke prices down considerably. At the close there was a strong pressure to sell. The foreign news, no doubt, contributed largely to this new stampede. The following compares the prices of stocks and gold at the close for several days:

Y. Central..... Fort Wayne..... Ohie & Miss. Cert.... Cumberland 3734 6438 17534

At the time we write gold is reported as having declined to about 162 or 163. There is no telling how long the panic is to last; it seems to have gathered a very strong headway. fine news from Sherman and Sheridan produces this important result.

The rebel Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has ust made a very savage speech at Richmond. He is greatly incensed at the passage of the negro enlistment law by the rebel Congress. Wigfall is an intense rebel, has always been hostile to the Federal Union, and labored assidnously during his entire service as a member of he United States Senate to bring about the present rebellion. He was never satisfied with anything, being essentially a disturber of the peace. The Richmond Sentinel, in reporting his recent speech in that city, says: His speech was violent, unpatriotic, and cen-prable in the highest degree; devoted to the

acvocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one-horse concern" (where were our Senators that they had no word of reducity denounced the wrest pour agents. f rebuke), denounced the press, poured out is bitterness upon the President, and demandhis bitterness upon the President, and demand-ed that he and the Vice-President should resign. Wigfall, now that he sees inevitable failure written upon the brow of the rebellion, will endeavor to achieve additional notoriety as a oisterous leader in the general 'break up."

A telegram announces that on the 16th inst. but one newspaper was published in Richmond, Virginia—the Daily Dispatch. It appeared as a half sheet, apologizing that all the printers had gone into the army to perform special duty for a short while. The half sheet as stated was gotten up by "a few friends who are exempt from the service." The rebels at Richmond, we are led to believe, are contemplating some extraordinary movement-perhaps the evacuation of the city. The fact that the newspapers are not published indicates that their material is being removed to some point deemed more secure.

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, in his message of 1861, said: "This war began where Charleston is; it should end where Charleston vas!" Charleston was and is and we trust

will be.

The Richmond papers swear that they his office, but not till then.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. won't give any information-and give it.

The policy of the Louisville Democrat is ote a party organization in Kentucky, based exclusively upon the old prejudices in favor of the institution of slavery. Those prejudices, we know, are rapidly passing away, under the influence exerted upon the institution by the resent civil war, but the editor of the Democrat thinks that they still sufficiently control the popular mind to give vigor and victory to a proslavery party in this Commonwealth. He plain ly sees that slavery is lost-lost, just as all Union nen said it would be, when, four years ago, the secessionists determined to risk chances of war for its preservation. We all then saw with unerring prophecy that amid the vicissitudes inevitable to such a struggle slaver would surely go down. The editor of the Democrat fully recognized the fact, and, in 1862, when the predictions of Union men touching

he said: ities of the most protracted war, all they suffer and all they apprehend is their own fault. The longer this rebellion is carried on the worse for

the matter seemed near the point of realization,

The above is a faithful statement of the case. Time after time has a warning similar to the above appeared in these columns, yet we have earnestly struggled to preserve in this State the ordinary safeguards of slavery. We have at all times, however, stood prepared o treat the subject as the unavoidable y of events should require. We now see that lavery in Kentucky, nor in any other State, cannot be preserved, and we are unwilling to make a useless struggle to maintain it. The war has fatally wounded slavery. This fact is recognized by every intelligent man in Ken acky. The rebels themselves now concede its bandonment. We believe now, as we said at he beginning, that the death-knell of the instiution was sounded when the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumpter. Whatever difficult ocial problems emancipation may devolve opon statesmanship, we regard this one thing ixed from the acts and declarations of the reb els themselves, that slavery is subverted and endered even by the people of the South. We look at this subject through no long nurured prejudice; we regard it wholly in a practical light, without reference to any sentime

tal considerations. Does any candid man now expect to save slavery in this Commonwealth? None, we preubject. With this view, recognizing the actual ondition around us, we have urged and now rge more earnestly than ever, that the organic law of Kentucky shall be adapted as speedilas possible to the destiny inevitably before We are not to be swayed from this clear path of duty by the puerile charge that we have turned abolition we have joined the Republican party. We trust that no man capable of thinking and acting for the interests of Kentucky can be influenced by uch reproach. Twelve months hence there will be no slavery in Kentucky, either real or iominal. By a recent act of the rebel Congres thorizing the enlistment of three hundred housand slaves in their armies, slavery has been ritually abolished in the rebel States. Has not this question, then, of slavery or no slavery, been virtually settled North and South There is to be no more slavery on this ontinent. Why, then, persist in a useless agitation to preserve it in Kentucky The editor of the Democrat does it simply to keep alive old-prejudices against emancipation. The question before our people is not whether they shall maintain slavery, for ractically, the institution has ceased in their midst; but the question is, shall they proceed to adapt the laws of the State to the actual condiion of emancipation? We have a pro-slavery constitution and pro slavery statutes, but no lavery. Wisdom dictates that we shall ac ommodate our Constitution and laws to our true condition, and the sooner this shall b

done, the better for the State. MARION'S GANG .- On Monday last, Dr. Wal orn and-Oscar Board, preminent citizens of Breckinridge county, were arrested by Marion's band of cutthroats, dragged from their homes and sentenced to be shot to death, simply b ause it was supposed that they had furnished the United States authorities with the informa tion in regard to the whereabouts of Su Mundy, Magruder, and Medkiff which led to their capture. It is almost needless to say that the supposition was entirely wrong. On a more mature reflection, a part of Walthorn and Board, without first giving them the benefit of a trial. An order was then pro mulgated, banishing them from the county, and they were released, thus escaping the sentence of death. They are now refugees from their homes. Marion says that he wants no nan's sympathy or friendship. His argument the pistol. He is a desperate outlaw, and compels the farmers to cook and furnish all that his band require.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, the Represe tive of the Ninth District of this State in the last Congress, has announced his intention to reire from national politics. He says that he is etermined not to be a candidate for office again ander any circumstances. Mr. Wadsworth is ne of the most able and accomplished orators of Kentucky. He is a patriot of unquestionable character.

Forrest is reported as last month at Maon, with some fifteen thousand men, actively rganizing, with the professed intention of noving into Alabama. Jackson was at Verona reparing for a like movement. All the rebe nfantry in that department was ordered east to aid in resisting Sherman. The Charleston Mercury was in a terrible

mor at Jeff Davis's letting South Carolina be onquered. It exclaims, "Jeff Davis forever and the Devil the next day." The employes of several of the oil compa

ies in Pennsylvania have struck for highe wages. That isn't the sort of oil-strike that the ompanies would prefer.

The Nashville Union says that the negro will no longer be treated like a wolf in this city. That will depend on whether he acts like one. Our shells assimilated the houses of a

arge part of Charleston to themselves. They made shells of them.

They say that coal oil cures fevers.

hink that it has been creating fevers. THE CONDITION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT INAUGURATION .- The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following communication:

Is the country going to submit to the sham-having for its Vice-President the man who of having for its vice-resident the man who had not the decency to avoid being drunk on the solemn occasion of his induction into the next highest office of the government; so drunk that he could not help showing it when he uttered his oath of office, and kissed the Holy Scriptures; so drunk that in attempting to swear in the Senators he forgot what he was about, and another had to perform the duty; of drunk as to utter that green, every sentences. o drunk as to utter that speech, every sentence f which was shame and deep mortification to ll that heard it—and all this on the great offi so drink as to utter that speech, every sentence of which was shame and deep mortification to all that heard it—and all this on the great official day of the government, in the presence of the assembled Cabinet and Congress and people, and before the wondering gaze of amoassadors from all the nations of Europe, whose reports of that spectacle we cannot bear to think of? What an insult it was to the nation! Could it possibly have been greater, more humiliating, more disgraceful, especially to those whose votes placed Mr. Johnson in his present office? And what makes it so much the worse is that he was in the same state when he passed through Cincinnati on his way to Washington; and, if report be true, he continued essentially in that condition till the day when it was revealed to the astonished and ashamed assemblage in the Senate Chamber. And this is the man whom we have made the second dignitary of the nation—President of the Senate; and in case Mr. Lincoln shall die before his second term is ended (which may God forbid), President of the United States! Yes, and all this after years and years of our efforts to prompte temperance in the land and make drunkenness shamed. How can we bear it? The moral, the temperate, the heads of families, who fear for the influences among which their sons are growing up—those who think of the dependence of our institutions upon the public morals—those who know what intemperance has done already in the halls of legislation and among the officers of our armies—those who alue the example and honor of our country in the sight of the nations—how can we bear it? It is to be passed by, and thus negatively sanctioned—that inaugurated drunkenness? Must not the nadon demand satisfaction? Does not it is own dignity—does not a dishonored office—does not an outraged Government—does not our character before the world, demand atonement? What should it be? We answer, Mr. Johnson's resignation. Not a whit less. It is all he can do and nothing else will do. Let the press speak out, from all the c out, from all the cities and towns. Let indignation of the people so atter its voice it must be obeyed. We shall feel that a reparation is made when Mr. Johnson va-

Brevet Brigadier-General J, Wager ayne, a son of Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has been nominated by President Lincoln as a full Brigadier-General in place of Vice-President Johnson, resigned. Prior to the war, General Swayne was young lawyer of Columbus, Ohio, counded lately in a skirmish in South Carolina.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WIGFALL "A CURSE TO HIS COUNTRY." From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.1 [From the Richmood Sentinel, March 9.]
Senator Wigfall, who has been pursuing a
very extraordinary and very reprehensible
course during the whole of the present session
of Congres, seemed inspired, in his speech of
Tuesday night, by a desire to surpass all his
tribute and the property of the public interests. urable in the highest degree; devoted to the

advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Vir-

the profit connectes. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one-horse concern."

(where were our Senators that they had no word if rebuke?) denounced the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice-President should rees that he and the Vice-President should resign.

There is, perhaps not a patriot in the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall should himself take the advice he gives, and resign his seat in the Senate. Had he done so at the beginning of the session, a great deal of time would have been saved to that body, which has been far worse than wasted. One of the last speeches which the writer heard in the old United States Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he defied the North, and almost invited them to the battle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his further service during the session now about to close an evil and a curse to his country. Would that he would take pattern from that patriotic body of men who represent the sentiment and the manilress of Virginia, but whom he thinks it sliowable to refer to with words of insult. Would that he would support, as he ought to do, the efforts of that eminent patriot, and pure and faithful public officer, whom the people, with a unanimous choice, called to the chief magistracy.

We trust that the people and Legislature of

Texas are not unobservant of the freaks of their Senator; and, if he neither resigns nor mends his ways, they will, in justice to themselves, to

the common cause, and to the sister States, re-lieve him at the earliest moment of the trust which he so illy discharges.

ANOTHER BLAST AT WIGFALL. = [From the Richmond Enquirer, March 9.]

The usefulness of the steam-engine was not complete until a balance wheel regulated the notion, nor secure until a safety-valve gave escape to its superabundant steam. Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is an engine without balance wheel or safety-valve; he has no "governor" to regulate his eccentricities and no escape for his emper and passion, except that of explosion. Setther the solemnity of the occasion, nor the minience of the danger, controls his erratication, and, without judgment or prudence, he "runs a muck" against sovereign States with all the fluency of a common scold and much of [From the Richmond Enquirer, March 9,] the fluency of a common scold and much of e vulgarity of a fish-woman. Neither the exted position of the President nor the depressed ted position of the President nor the depressed ondition of the public heart restrains the excressions of his hatred nor control the impruence of his language. His speech upon the gro bill in the Senate on Tuesdav night expilited his passion, if it did not illustrate his autotism. The Legislature of Virginia, the resident of the Confederate States, and the edical the confederate States, and the discount of the confederate States, and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States and the confederate States and the confederate States and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States and the confederate States are confederated the confederate States are confederated the confederate States are confederated the confederated the confederate States are confederated the confederate States are confederated the confederate States are confederated the confederated the confederated the resident of the Confederate States, and the edi-proof this paper, were singly and together the heme of his oration. He denounced them all a the same language, and, without varying his pilhets, scattered his unkempt expressions with the greatest profusion, but with little cylihets, exattered bis unkempt expressions with the greatest profusion, but with little taste. He denounced Virginia as a "one-horse State," the editor of this paper as a "one-horse editor." The Legislature of Virginia was "a silly, stupid, blundering, ignorant, uninformed" Legislature, and the editor of this paper was complimented with the same epithets, unvaried even in their arrangement. Mr. Ritchie, he said, was an editor who conselled with Jefferson, Madison, Moore, Pendleton and the Wythes, but the editor of this paper had never rought information and instruction from Mr. Wigfall. How, then, was it possible for the present editor to fill the place of his illustrious predecessor? The Senator will pardon, us the eminent advantages possessed by Mr. Ritchie, and he may rest assured that whenever his country net regard him as a Jefferson, or a Madison, or a Monroe, a Pendleton, or a Wythe, this editor will be found his willing disciple, but natil that judgment is pronounced, we prefer

this editor will be found his willing disciple, but ontil that judgment is pronounced, we prefer even the error of our ways to the erratic counsel of the Senator from Texas.

We have yet to learn when and where the illustrious counsellors and advisers of Mr. Ritchie taught him the doctrine that negro-layery was the most sacred bond of human government—above the common safety and become the higher law of national existence; that for its protection constitutions were invented. r its protection constitutions were invented, ates existed, statesmen studied, and nations sorred; that the liberty of the white man was ibordinate to the slavery of the black, and to rightly and properly imperilled in a revolution undertaken so ely for negro slavery. These ay be the doctrines of Senator Wigfall, but ev were not the teachings of any of Mr. litchie's great advisers. Ritchie's great advisers.

The President of the Confederate States came

for no small share of the Senator's assault. he wild frenzy of his passion, he denounced the resident as incompetent, had-tempered, and prrounded by a Cabinet of puppers or chief erks, obedient to his will and subserves passion. Without expressing any o is passion. Without expressing any of appeal from the Senate to the Legisi exas, which at its late session adopted the fol

his passion. Without expressing any opinion, we appeal from the Senate to the Legislature of Texas, which at its late session adopted the following resolution:

"3. That, although, as a free people, we have exercised the right of criticism upon the acts of our President and his Cabinet, yet we here record our full confidence in the patriotism and atility of President Davis; and do furthermore declare, that, if remitted now to our opition, we would not exchange him for any citizen of the Confederacy as the pilot to carry us through the present stormy struggle for liberty as a people, and for independence as a nation."

He "spit upon the resolutions" of the Legislature of Virginia! What will measure his contempt for the laws of his own State? How many "horses" are the Legislature of Texas?

Let us suppose in this, or in some other unfortunate country, an anti-minister, who thinks himself a person of so great and extensive parts and of so many eminent qualifications that he looks upon himself as the only person in the kingdom capable to conduct the public affairs of the nation, and therefore christening every other gentleman who has the honor to be employed in the administration by the name of Blunderer. Suppose this gentleman lucky enough to have gafned over to his party some prisons really of fine parts, of ancient families, and of great fortunes, and others of desperate views, arising from disappointed and malicious hearts. All these gentlemen, with respect to their political behavior, moved by him, and by him solely—all they sav, either in private or public, being only a repetition of the words he has put in their mouths, and a spitting out of the venom he has infused into them; and yet we may suppose this leader not reatly liked by any, even of those who so blindly follow him, and hated bo all the rest of mankind.

* "If could carry my suppositions a great call further, and I may say I mean no person now in being; but if I can suppose such a one, can there be imagined a greater disgrace to human nature than s

on among the patriot people and soldiers of there States.

The plan to coerce Mr. Davis to resign and fix the succession on Mr. Hunter was boldly avowed by the Senator on Tuesday night. He claimed it as right, and that the succession, being under the forms of the constitution, was therefore legal and proper. As the whole affair as ended in a miserable failure, we shall have notking further to say, but to reiterate our remark that the army and the recole will veryide mark that the army and the people will provide

mark that the army and the people will provide the successor. The whole debate was useless and impolitic—the speeches had all been delivered in secret session, and their reception was a mere matter of personal vanity. We shall not dispute with Mr. Wigfall whether the Congress is factions or subservient. Either horn of the dilemma will prevent any of its members from receiving the reward of succession in any successful plot against Mr. Davis.

James Guthere.—We had hoped, for the sake of our suffering country, that the admitted ability, experience, and patriotism of Mr. Guthrie would make him an exception to the rule of extreme partisanship which has prevailed in the Senate of the United States in the formation of its standing committees. So much virtue, however, could not come from a party, based on "moral ideas," which had selected Andrew Johnson to be its foremost and representative man in the Senate, and therefore we find the clearest-headed financier in the land at the tall of every committee on which he is placed. Mr. Gutbrie has been, by the dominant party in the government, not only put last on the Committee on Finance, but last on the Committee on Finance on the same of the end and aim of those, who made Mr. Latcoln to be President for a second term, and, as if that were not national disgrace enough (for whee the mysteries of the White House are unfolded there will be developed in the executive mansion acts of theft and plunder quite as disgracial to persons high in position as were the drunken antics of the Vice-President), made Johnson to be second in knon?

If the chief desire of the Republican leaders is to make a good Government, then no one can doubt what position would be assigned a statesman of the age, wisdom, and mental power of the Senator from Kentucky.

All this attempted humiliation of Mr. Guthrie is of no consequence to him as an individual, but it is of national consequence. He asks no odds of any man. He can fight and win his own way in any arena where integrity, courage, and ability carry the day. Wherever he goes, he is a magnet, and central point for all honest men. He will be such in the Senate Partisan malignity may endeavor to weaken his influence, but, in the end, everybody will see that whithersoever his great figure moves, that way honor and national safety lie. JAMES GUTHRIE -We had hoped, for the sake

Ogechee, reached Wilmington on the left Sherman at Laurel Hill, marching night of the 10th or the morning of the oats started at once up the Cape Fea

derman met no serious opposition on his ch, and fought no battles. Rebel scouts Dick Taylor has not been seen, the rebel reis to the contrary notwithstanding.

meral Sherman crossed the Great Pedce at

raw on the 4th. The town on the south

k was entrenched, but the rebels made but

se detence.

man's cavalry dashed in on the run and sels dashed out also on the run. In their hey chivalrously left to our men geventus in position, four more were found on the bank. beis appeared content with acting as to Sherman's army, trotting along in to Sherman's army, trotting along in f they had captured his whole army as had a division of very peaceable cav-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WARNINGTOR, MARCH 16.

WASHINGTOR, MARCH 16.

Washingtors, March 16.

Washingtors, March 16.

The following despatch has been received this vening at this Department:

CITY POINT, March 16.

CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STAT road establishments and forty-three cannon. Theraw he found much machinery and war erial, including twenty-five cannon and e hundred and sixty barrels of gunpowder, as Fayetteville twenty pieces of artillery and the other material. He says nothing about satisfies defeat by Hampton, but the officer brought this letter says that before day-ton the 10th Hampton got two brigades in the on the 10th Hampton got two brigades in rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters and sursed and captured all the staff but two cers. Kilpatrick secaped, formed his men, drove the flecing enemy with great loss, upturing about all that he had lost opton lost eight hundred and sixty men left lon the field.

nother telegram from Gen. Grant's head-ters reports that the Daily Dispatch is the paper issued to-day in Richmond, and it is half a sheet only, because of the fact that he printers are gone into the army to per-, special service for a short time. on half a sheet only, because of the fact that Il the printers are gone into the army to per-orm special service for a short time.

But for the kindges of a few friends who are keeply from the service, and who volunteered heir aid, the kalf-sheet presented would not ave been withheld. In a few days at the arthest our forces will return to their posts, then we hope to resume and continus our full heet. There is no other news of moment in my quarter.

C. A. DANA PHILADELPHIA, March 16.
A special despatch from Washington to the ulletin says: Gen. Grant has just issued in the interpretation of the control of the contr by of Savannah, are suspended until orders. The delivery of all goods con-for and not delivered before the publi-of this order is prolibited. The military tites are instructed to seize all goods ob-by any supplied. portities are instructed to seize all goods ob-ed by any such trade permit or agreement, onclusion, the order says that supplies of all its are prohibited from passing into any of atss except such as are abso em to pass beyond the lines they actu WASHINGTON, March 16.

The following was sent to Gov. Fenton on learning from him that he had issued a circular about delaying the draft: PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,

Washingron, March 15, 1865.)

His Excellency, Governor Fenton, Albany:
Your telegram of yesterday is just received, there no seen your circular about the draft, and do not understand your despatch. No deay that I know of has been authorized, nor is the proposition of the convertible of the convert ety that any will be permitted on any other itions than those heretofore stated and reated: that if the Boards are fully occupied in e examination of volunteers, the delay to intinue only so long as they are fully occupied JAMES B. FRY.

says the 5th corps was reviewed on Tuesday by General Warren. This corps is one of the argest in the army, and, in regard to discipline, stands second to none. The utmost diligence r the spring campaign.
gers from City Point say there was not

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

New York, March 16.

Sherman's army is in most excellent health and condition. They have lived quite as sumptiously as on the Georgia march. At first, one-quarter rations of meat and other provisions were served, but the abundance of food found in the country soon rendered this unnecessary, and now only coffee and sugar are issued, everything else being furnished by foraging parties. A communication was sent to Sherman on the 11th by a courier, escorted by a regiment of cavalry. This was rendered necessary by the strong parties of rebel scouts and guerillas on the approaches to Wilmington. Sherman's couriers narrowly escaped, and were driven to ouriers narrowly escaped, and were driven to nake a detour of forty miles. They represent the people dwelling along the route as strongly favoring the Union, and anxious for the appear

favoring the Union, and anxious for the appearance of the Northern army.

The Boston Advertiser's special says of Gen.
Grant's order suspending all the trade permits:
This order, it will be seen, strikes down at one
sweep the whole brood of cotton, tobacco, and
turpentine speculators, setting aside the permits
of special agents, cabinet ministers, and even of
the President himself. The official records
show that it will affect jobs covering over half
a million bales of cotton, sixteen thousand barrels turpentine, five thousand bar-rels tar, twenty-five thousand bar-rels rosin, and ten thousand

Doxes tobacco.

The Timer's Washington special says that the statement that Senator Harlan had not yet decided to accept the Interior Department was premature. The President had his assent before he sent his name to the Senate.

The news per the Australian of the fall of sarleston caused much sensation. Its immeate effect was the advance of 2 per cent in e United States bonds and a decline of 4 per nt in the Confederate loan.

The London Times savs: The influence of e success at Charleston can hardly be exag-The London Times says: The influence of the success at Charleston can hardly be exaggerated. The moral effects cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. It is seen that the population of the Southeastern States is not able to oppose the march of the Federal affinies. The advance from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as premonitory of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Naw Garatte can The

The Army and Navy Gazette says: The evacuation of Charleston and Columbia, and the concentration of the gardsons, will strengthen the hands of Beauregard, Hardee, and Hill, but the Confederates are placed in a position of excessive danger, from which it will paration of excessive unager, from which it will require greater genius than ever Lee and Davis have as yet displayed to extricate them. The purposes of Grant become more and more obvious as the campaign proceeds. He holds Lee fact, and this paralyzes the strongesr army and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confed

and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confedand neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederacy.

The news was published too late on the 3d for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, but the first effect was one of depression, and cotton declined. The News's city article says: There is some prospect of gold shipments being made to New York, owing to the fiatness of exchange. Were these to commence, they would probably mark the turning point in the English money market.

Ex-Senator Foote has issued an address to the Tennessecans explaining his disconnection with the rebel Government, which Government he repudiates and denounces.

The rebel ram Suonewall continues at Ferral watched by Federal vessels. The truth of the report that she was leaking is not gonfirmed, as she continues to take on board a large quantity of coal.

n the House of Commons on the 3d, Mr. w be Fevre asked whether the attention of Government had been directed to certain assections alleged to have been made by the

with any hostile intent. It was understood that certain parties, with the comivance of both governments, had perfected an arrangement for the shipment of a large quantity of manufactured tobacco to the United States, for which a lot of baccon was to be sent in exchange. The tobacco was forwarded from this city to Fredericksburg and Hamilton's crossing last week. General Grant was informed of what was going on and determined to play a Yankee trick upon the speculators. He accordingly sent the force mentioned to Fredericksburg to destroy the tobacco. His orders were executed and the Yankees thereupon returned to their quarters. Some thirty freight cars belonging to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company were also destroyed. Some of the people of Fredericksburg went to the wharf to witness the landing of the Yankees, supposing they were about to carry out the little arrangement in good faith; but they were soon undeceived and scattered. The Yankees did not molest the citizens during their stay.

The question is frequently asked, who is Gen. Confederate Government with reference to the seizure and disposal by Confederate cruizers of neutral vessels without adjudication by a prize court, and whether such instructions met the approval of the Government; if not, what res would be taken to prevent their being Mr. Layard replied that the attention of the

Government had been given to the instructions in question, and they were entirely disapproved; it would not, however, be consistent with the interests of the public service to slate what steps have been taken regarding them.

In a fire at Constantinople a convent and a large number of houses were destroyed; 1,800

report couples his name with a certain tobacco-bacon speculation; but be avers that he has no connection with it. What special business, i any, brought him to Richmond remains undelarge number of houses were destroyed; 1,800 lives were lost.

Brazil-Rio, Feb. 8—The Brazilian army is besieged at Montevideo. It is believed the place will soon be taken. There was a good deal of excitement and alarm in the city.

The army of Paraguay continued its march through the provinces of Montamoris, and had taken several towns. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MR. SINGLETON'S YAN-KEE TRICK, (From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.1 The Government does not communicate much news to the public of late days, and this is all right where the publication of such news would

FORTRESS MONROE (By MAIL), March 12.

Fortness, Monroe (Br Mail), March 12.

The steamer Varces Clyde, with 3,000 rebel prisoners, captured near Kingston, N. C., during the late battles, arrived here this morning from Newbern, N. C. * **

The latest advices from Gen. Schofield report him as still advancing toward Kingston, and here were rumors in Newbern when the Varcea Clyde sailed, on the 13th, to the effect that Bragg had evacuated the town, and that our our forces had taken possession of the place. The prisoners who came up on the Varcea Clyde were a fine looking set of men, and becouged to Major-General Hood's division, having been sent from Lee's army only a week those, with a view of operating against our ce, with a view of operating against on ces in North Carolina. All the available pon n trains at Newbern had been sent to Scho d. Even if Gen. Bragg had not evacuate agston, no doubt was entertained but tha our forces could easily cross the Neuse river and give battle to the enemy before he could t away. Major-General Couch's force, from Wilming. on, had reached Gen. Schofield, and h thus reinforced, was amply sufficient to def Gen. Bragg's army, which was judged to about 25,000 strong.

Nawheen, N. C., March 13.

Officers just from the front state that an order was read to the troops on Saturday evening last from Major-General Cox, and stated that they would be joined by Sherman's army, which created the greatest enthusiasm. A rebel surgeon came in this morning and took the oath of allegiance. He says that Sherman's cavalry was hear Troy, N. C., a few days since, and that a wing of his army was moving on Favetteville, one on Goldsboro, and another on Raleigh. NewBern, N. C., March 13

WASHINGTON, March 17, 3:20 P. M. Major General Sheridan reports on the 15th Major-General Sheridan, reports on the 15th stant, from the bridge of the Richmond and redericksburg Railroad across the South Anna ver, that, having destroyed the Jame river anal as far to the east as Goodland, he marched p to the railroad across the South Anna river Taylorsville, and destroyed it down to Beaver am Station, a distance of fifteen miles. Gen. ustar was sent to Ashland, and Gen. Devin to the South Anna bridges, all of which have been estroyed. He says the amount of public propostroyed. He says the amount of public propostroyed. royed. He says the amount of public prop-destroyed in his march is enormous. The enemy attempted to prevent his burning be Central Road bridge over the South Anna, but the 5th U. S. cavalry charged up to the cride, and about thirty men dashed across on foot, driving the evemy, and capturing the C. A. DANA, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, March 17. The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 13th says: Gen. Cox's total loss in three day 13th says: Off. Cox's total loss in three divill not exceed 1,000. The rabels lost down in one day. A rebel surgeon reports Shern southwest of Goldsboro, and he was march with one wing toward Raleigh, the centre ward Goldsboro, and the right wing furteest, with the roads good, and no rain for i

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal 1

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO APOLOGIZE OR RESIDEN.—And now, concerning the Vice-President and the humiliating spectacle which on that day be furnished to the world, shall we speak or keep silent? Perhaps there exists some good reason why the sad truth should be suppressed, but no such reason have we yet discerned. We cannot, therefore, join with our three neighbors, the Tribune, the Times, and the Evening Poet, in pardoning with silence the great disgrace which Andrew Johnson inflicted that day upon his country. Had the tables been turned, and a similar offence been committed by George H. Pendleton, we can hardly believe that these journals would, have hid their fingers on their lips in a hush of criticism. As for ourselves, we trust we are habitually slow to speak ill of public men, even of such as deserve dispraise; and certainly, SEETCH OF THE MARAUDER QUANTRELL AND HIS OPERATIONS. WAREENSEURG, JOHNSON Co., Mo., March-7, 1865. Quantrell, the great Missouri and Kansas habitually slow to speak ill of public men, eve of such as deserve dispraise; and certainly among the many journals which have afortime been hearty in their kind words of Andre Johnson, none have been heartier than this sheet; but if such an appearance as he presented during his inauguration is to pass without public rebuke, in these and in other new paper columns, then there no longer remain to the press any duty of impartial criticism of men in official stations. Once or twice we have felt it our duty to speak against the excessive use of intoxicating liquors by some of our public men. It may be asked. What is the duty of Mentucky, perpetrating acts of wantonness and kentucky, perpetrating acts of wantonness and wickedness. Permit me to give your readers a short history of him. I have been an officer in the Department of the Missouri three years; one half of that time within the district in which here been constituted. which he has been operating, hence I profess to know something about the man and his mode of warfare. He is said to be a native of Maryland; know something about the man and his mode of warfare. He is said to be a native of Maryland; at all events be at one time during his childhood lived near Hagerstown in that State, from which he came West some seven years ago, according to the best information I have been able to obtain. He is a very reticent man concerning his past history, thereby evidently impressing his most intimate courades with the idea that the past life of this man has been one of extreme wickedness and desperation. It is seldom, if ever, the case that a man becomes so deeply steeped in crime as this one without a long and arduous education in all of those acts of infamy which gradually prepare the mind and heart for some terrible crime. I am not certain as to the exact time he came to the territory of Kansas. It is certain that he was living there in 1858, and that he was during the summer of that year, or the year following, in the employ of Waddell & Russell as a teanster, driving an ox team for that irm from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City. After reaching that city he was discharged by his employes and, being of an adventurous disposition, he errured the captices of forme on to California. felt it our duty to speak against the excessive use of intoxicating liquors by some of our public men. It may be asked, What is the duty of a public journal in such cases? It seems to us plain. We hold that if a public man is drunken in a private company he is not amenable to comment in the newspapers; but if he be drunken while acting his part on a public occasion, his offence is against the public, and should never be shielded from the just punishment of public censure. In the Senate chamber, on the 4th of March, in presence of the Senate, of the House, of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court, of the diplomatic corps, of the preme Court, of the diplomatic corps, of the newspaper press, of a gallery of ladies, and (during part of the time) of the President of the United States—and on an occasion to forever historic—the Vice-President elect sented himself to take his solemn oath of o n a state of intoxication. Not in anger but errow do we chronicle this fact, which d, being of an adventurous disposition, he resued the caprices of fortune on to California have no just right to suppress. A few we ago the Speaker of the House of Represen ago the Speaker of the House of Representatives was commanded by vote of that body to administer a public reprimand to a member who had committed a similar offence with less conspicuous shame. If a member of Congress is to be punished for such an act, shall the President of the Senate remain unpunished? Of course the Senate will choose its own method of reaching the case; a metod which, we trust, will be kind, moderate, and just. But, meanwhile, it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct or to resign his office. In the name of an insulted people, we are compelled to demand that so great an affront to the dignity of the republic shall be made to bear a fit penalty, atonement, and warning. ere he remained one year, unknown and un-ard of by his old friends, until the latter part the winter of 1859 he returned to Kansas, at there, by the power of a mysterious nature at will, he gathered around him a band of utlaws and jayhawkers, whose deeds of blood and crime will be repeated many days and years bence by the mothers of that State to their chilhence by the mothers of that State to their children to bush and quiet them into a peaceful rest. In the permission of these acts upon
the historic soil of Kansas its rulers little
dreamed that a day, would soon come when
this demon would return upon a mission of
blood to devastate a splendid young city, and
leave its blackened ruins and murdered citizens
in one common funeral pile. "He who sows
the wind, must reap the whirlwind."
About the last of February, 1860, Quantrell
came from Kansas into Jackson county, Mo,
with three of his lawless companions, for the
purpose of robbing an old man by the name of
Walker, and abducting his negroes into Kansas.
From some cause, not entirely known, he had,
previous to this "small raid." become disaffected

(Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.) SHOULD VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON BE IM-PEACRED?—A PRECEDENT CITED—THE REN OF JUDGE PICKERING IN 1804 .- An unfortunate previous to this "small raid," become disaffected toward his own companions, and determined to have them murdered or killed by the citizens of Jackson county. He advised Walker secretly, that, on a certain night, his residence would be attacked by these desperadoes. Walker gathered together a numthat, were the House of Representatives in session, he should move the impechment of a public functionary. The only successful prosecution of an impechment by the House before the Senste, sitting in a court of impechment, of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire, was tried for unjudicial conduct, and when it was alleged, in the articles of impeachment, that he "did appear upon the bench, for the purpose of administering justice, in a state of total intoxication, produced by the free and intemperate use of ardent spirits, " " " disgraceful to his own character as a Judge, and degrading to the honor and dignity of the United States." Judge Pickering did not appear before the court, but his son addressed a plaintive appeal, in which he declared that his father, "from his youth upward, through a long, laborious, and useful life, and until he was visited by the most awful dispensation of Previdence, the loss of reason, he was nuexceptionable in his morals, remarkable for the purity of his habits, and the deviations now complained of are irresistible evidence of the deranged state of his mind." The Senate was not disposed (this was in 1894) to receive the excuse of insanity. Evidence was adduced to show that Judge Pickering was addicted to intoxication, and the Deputy-Marshal of his court testified that on one occasion he diber of the citizens of that county and when his house was attacked at the precis hour and night designated by Quantrell to Walker, an unexpected resistance was made, and several of the outlaws were killed; and, under the laws of the State and Governunder the laws of the State and Govern ment, Walker and his friends were vindi-cated and justified. But every man of hono-reprobated the cowardly betrayal of his con ding comrades. The treason was indorsed but the traitor was and will ever be scorned. I doing comrades. The treason was indorsed, but the traitor was and will ever be scorned. It was asserted, and never denied, as I have heard, that Quantrell coolly and deliberately murdered one of the men himself, after the man was severely wounded in the attack. With that airing spirit that always prompted the man under such circumstances, he returned to Kansas—after the fatal raid into Jackson county—remained there a short time; robbel, it is said, his old associates of a large amount of money, and then turned his back upon Kansas, to become a fit instrument in the hands of the traitorous citizens of Jackson county to wage a twicked, cowardly, and an unheard-of warfare upon the non-combatants of Kansas and the soldiery of the Government.

In the spring of 1861 he went to Texas, remained there until fall—perfecting himself in his future calling—then returned to Missouri, whose fair soil he has so foully desecrated by his unholy presence ever since. I do not now, nor did I ever consider Quantrell a brave min. He will never attack or fight a squad of soldiers of equal numbers when dismounted. He dicted to show that Juage Fickering was addicted to intoxication, and the Deputy-Marshal of his court testified that on one occasion he directed the court to be adjourned, saying, "I'm damned drunk, but I'll be sober by the morning." Judge Olcott, in the course of his evidence, testified: "Judge Pickering conversed on some subjects rationally, but on others was incoherent, wild, and extravagant. I believe that his insunity was the cause of his interpret. that his insanity was the cause of his intemper ance, although it was not improbable that after ance, although it was not improbable that afte his insanity had produced a degree of intemper ance, the intemperance and insanity might ac mutually as cause and effect." The Senat were not convinced by this reasoning, and decided, by a voice of twenty to six. that Judy Pickering be removed from the office of judge

vill never stand a charge unless he has ever

[From the Richmond Whig, March 10.]

THE TOBACCO SPECULATION AT FREDERICKS-BURG

GENERAL GRANT HAD A HAND IN THE TRANS

In deference to the wishes of the military au-horities we did not refer to the affair at Fred-

by two gunboats. The arrival of the enemy was not wholly unexpected, though the people were led to believe that they would not come with any hostile intent. It was understood that

zens during their stay.

The question is frequently asked who is Gen.

ngleton, and what is he doing here? A curren

advantage in numbers, arms, and situation of the ground. He is a good disciplinarian of the iond, and will have no men around him who are not ready to execute his orders, at any risk, Pickering be removed from the offi This lesson should not now be lost. any cost, from the petty stealing of a cost the inhuman murder of a sucking child. WHAT THEY THINK OF EACH OTHER.-The ondon Index, the government organ, or rather done a few generous acts toward loval men Missouri, but it would require numberless ses to centain a full history of the most asbellows, of secession in England, gives this character to the Richmond Examiner, the great nding crimes, perpetrated under his imme blower of secession in America. Speaking of As long as Missouri and Kansas have a name As long as Missouri and Kansas have a name and a history, they will remember with shuddering and bitterness the name of Quantrell. He is believed by many to be the brother of one Elliott, who, several years ago, was convicted of polygamy at Paducah, Ky., and was sestenced to several years' confinement in the penitentiary at Frankfort. He has several aliases but I think his real name is Quantrell. He is about five feet nine inches in height, has light blue eves, light hair, and an aquiline nose. We Missourians sincerely hope that some brave Kentuckian may bring to speedy justice this inhuman monster who has fied the ruined homes of our State, to wage still further his terrible warfare upon the beautifal homesteads of our old native State.

Yours, truly, PEDRO. the late peace rumors, it says:

We do not intend to discredit altogether the rumors of approaching peace with which every mail from America is now laden. Where there is so much smoke, there may be, and probably is, some smouldering fire. Still, it is our duty, as conscientious journalists, to clear away the smoke as far as we have the power to do so. One portion of this smoke is of a particularly acrid and noisome description. We refer to the insane ravings of the Richmond Examiner about a convention to depose President Davis and make General Lee dictator. These things only prove what freedom, or rather license, of speech is in the Confederacy deemed compatible with the carrying on of a gigantic struggle. It is, perhaps, the first time since newspapers were invented that a country has been engaged for years in a great war without finding it necessary to place some restrictions upon an We do not intend to discredit altogether the necessary to place some restrictions upon an irresponsible public press; and that the omission to do so, however commendable the motive or scruple which caused it, has occasioned to the Confederate Government a certain amount ricksburg, which has been a topic of street talk or several days. As there is no longer any necesity for reticence, we will state briefly that a cortion of Gibbon's division, from the Army of the James, arrived at Fredericksburg last Monay evening in a flotilla of transports, convoyed by two gunboats. The arrival of the enemy tass not wholly unexpected though the recolusion of the second control of the second contr

of inconvenience and even embarrassment, it would be intile to deny. The real importance, however, of the thun-ders of the Richmond Examiner will be best ap-The real importance, however, of the thunders of the Richmond Examiner will be best appreciated when it is remembered that they have been launched in turn against almost every men whom the revolution has brought prominently into notice, and against none more persistently, at one time than against General Lee, whom it now, much to his disgust, recommends as dictator. The Examiner must be taken as representing, on the Southern side, mutatis mutandis, that passionate and reckless vehemence which at the North finds its exponents in Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Cheever, and Miss Dickinson. Forumately, in the South this fanatical element is neither large nor influential, but it is not devoid of talent of a certain order. Were it not for its utter skepticism of all pure or honorable motives in those opposed to it, and for a cautine propensity to bark, snap, and worry, we should regard the Examiner as one of the ablest journals within our knowledge. When it exposes a humbug or knocks down a dummy, we are always tempted to forgive that it does so after the fashion of the Irishman at the Donnybrock fair, that it generally hits the wrong man, and only by chance the right one.

wrong man, and only by chance the right one FROM THE PLAINS .- Mr. Beauvais arrived at Joseph from Julesburg, Nebraska, last Sun-y, He is an old trader among the Sioux, who it kim undisturbed until they heard that he intended to move his store, when they took all his goods, cattle, and wagon worth \$25,000. The hostile Indians have now in their possession, on the North Platte, over 5,000 head of cattle, which they have stolen from emigrants and others on the great thoroughfare between St. Joseph and Denver. Mr. Beauvais reports a fight took place above Cottonwood Springs, not long since, between some soldiers and Ir, dians, and in which the latter were put to font with the lost of several killed and wo anded, and the capture of several horses. Three soldiers were killed and two wounded, ded to move his store, when they took all

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

give information to the enemy either about or

ar tobacco. Next to cotton there is nothin ours which they covet so much; and, as the nnot come and seize the tobacco stored a

ersburg and Richmond, they seem to have

amed Singleton, has twice asked for a pass of come within our lines, and it has been vice granted. In vain some wary Conderates protested against this, representing that a Yankee could have no honel business here; but we have a Government that despises "public clamor." This Mr. ingleton might be a peace conamissioner; he alght be sneaking through our lines to bring us notifier of recognizing our independence, or on

acco, and either carried it off or burned id now where is the bacon? We must

And now where is the bacon? We must full credit to the ingenious nation which grived and executed this little scheme. It is

a perfect specimen of the species of transac called "a Yankee trick," which means a

clever swindle. Is our sagacious Governmer satisfied yet? Has it seen enough of the co s quences of admitting public enemies with our lines "to look after private affairs?" Wi

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO APOLOGIZE OR

is the next Yankee that will ask a pass?

thought them of another plan. A

give information to the enemy either about our cown movements and preparations or about what is befalling their own troops, who happen to be in such a position that the first intelligence of them is expected in the North by the Kichmond newspapers. But such reasons for reticence do not exist in the case of those stores of tobacco captured the other day near Fredericksburg. The enemy knew all about that as soon as we, or sooner, and there is no conceivable reason for observing silence on the subject, save the natural apprehension of our sagacious Government that the transaction may draw down censure upon it or some of its officers. The Yankees are very eager to get possession of The main armies of rebellion under Lee and Johnston are well-nigh encircled by rapidly ntracting lines of steel. The glistening bay ets of Sherman from the South, of Schofield rom the Bast, of Grant from the North, and of allant Phil. Sheridan from the West, now cast eir fearful radiance almost into the very streets Richmond and Petersburg. The national andard is bearing right onward to the grea eat of rebellion.

Despite our faith in the military genius of herman, we have felt some apprehension as to e result of his present marvellous campaign. We have thought it involved by far the mos erilous chances that have been risked by any ader of modern times. The official intelligence, however, which announced the arrival of his great army at Fayetteville, N. C., in full mmunication with Gen. Schofield, who had victoriously encountered the rebels near Kinston and then occupied the place completely relieved every fear we entertained of our military perations through the Atlantic States That telligence justifies the belief that Sherman's ampaign, in every material point, will be rowned with brilliant success.

ment that despises "public clamor." This Mr. Singleton might be a peace contunissioner; he night be sucaking through our lines to bring us an offer of recognizing our independence, or on some gracious mission of that sort. So he was permitted to come along. Soon it became known that he was only on a mission to procure tobacco, by purchase, the payment to be made in bacon, at certain rates agreed upon. Tobacco accordingly was sent forward by the Fredericksburg road—two hundred thousand pounds of it, or thereaboute—and was waiting at Hamilton's, crossing, under charge of Confederate hamilton's, crossing, under charge of Confederate But now, by some chance, some extremely fortulious coincidence, the store of precious tobacco had scarcely arrived there, and was still in Confederate hands, when, behold, a large force of Yaukees happened to appear in the same place, having come in steamers up the Rappalannock, and they seized the whole of the tobacco, and either carried it off or burnod it. And now where is the bacon? We was the Our anxiety was contingent upon the event hat the rebels should concentrate their forces gainst Schofield and defeat him, and thereby revent his junction with Gen. Sherman. The ebels did make a desperate effort to accomlish that important result, but, after a hotly ontested struggle, renewed at intervals during three successive days, from the 8th to the 11th nst., they were driven disastrously through Kinston across the Neuse river, whence the must soon continue their retreat. Sherman and chofield, by this date, have doubtless joined their armies and are now pushing on with invincible step in the direction either of Goldsoro or Raleigh.

Goldsboro is an important railway centre the road from Raleigh, the State Capital, cross ing the Wilmington, Weldon, and Petersburg oad there. It is probable that Sherman will not go to Raleigh, but, having captured Goldsoro to the southeast, will there begin a grand consolidated march northward to Virginia. Bragg and Johnston are not apt to offer battle oon to the combined armies of Sherman and Schofield. They are likely to retreat across the Rosnoke river, which runs from Virginia into Northern North Carolina, On the northern shore of that river the rebel leaders will conentrate their forces for battle, as being the most available point short of the intrenchments at Petersburg. We anticipate this general enragement with unquestioning confidence as to

ne triumph of General Sherman. The recent movements of Gen. Sheridan from ne Shenandoah Valley, capturing a large force from Gen. Early near Staunton, and destroying the railroad communications at Charlottesville and the James River Canal, so vital to the commissariat of Gen. Lee, have greatly contributed to the general campaign against Richmond. and will hasten the culmination of the struggle. If Sheridan shall reach Barksville, the great railway centre between Lynchburg and Richmond, and destroy the commu there. Gen. Lee will not have a single line in possession leading from Richmond or Petersourg to any distant point. The armies at those places will be completely cut off from every ordinary source of supplies, and left, in isolation, to consume the provisions to be collected within their immediate lines about Richmond. where, it is reasonable to suppose, the country has been nearly exhausted.

Thus do perils which cannot be averted thicken around the main armies of rebellion. It is therefore but natural that gloom and dissension should prevail in the Confederate Capeager but desponding people, who contemplate with terror the approach of Federal troops and the inevitable discomfiture of Lee's b army.

As the war nears its culmination, and re bellion crumbles away before our victorious arms, we notice with gratification the enlarged and liberal spirit now pervading the leading journals of the dominant party respecting the treatment which the national authorities should extend toward the Southern people when their allegiance to the Union shall be restored. From an able editorial of the Washington Chronicle we make the following extract:

We certainly cannot afford to deal with the South in a spirit of vengeance or of anger. Magnanimity is alike our policy and our duty. We wish erring men who have been misled to their own hurt, but whose eyes are but parit and atone for it. We cannot drive them into epentance and to fruits meet for repentence b harsh words and restrictive legislation. We cannot light anew the fires of Unionism b implaints of luke warmness or denunciati f the wrongs of the past. comote the real interests of the nation by aci

confiscation and the hangman's noose We believe that the extract above faithfully expresses the sentiment now prevailing throughout the loyal States-the sentiment, indeed, which must finally shape the whole legislation of Congress respecting the insurgent States. upon the resumption of their former relations to the Government. Such is the sentiment which is to make enduring our re-established Union. And it is a cheering indication to the country that the most influential organs of the party in power are prompted by the spirit of sion of this bloody struggle seems so near. On Saturday last we reproduced in our columns an extract from the New York Tribune, which breathed the same spirit of magnanimity as the bove. We hail these evidences as pointing to

the adoption of wise legislation in the future. Several days ago we read from the Richnond Whig a very significant article commentng upon the dissentions now prevalent among the rebel leaders at Richmond, and the fearm! apprehensions entertained by the people in view of the impending overthrow of the rebellion. The Whig bitterly denounced, to use its own language, "the cowed, cowardly, and whipped seceders," and made this significant declaration: "The very men who were foremost secede are the first to surrender." The fact thus acknowledged by the Whig only demonstrates that they who got up this rebellion hardly calculated the extent of the conflict they were provoking, and are now appalled by the dreadul consequences they have brought upon them-

selves and their misguided followers A few weeks ago an expedition started from Richmond, Virginia, for the ostensible purpose of burning bridges, destroying railoads, and laying waste everything of public service in East Tennessee. Last week they were net and routed, fourteen of the number being captured, among them four officers, and two oung and pretty girls, dressed in rebel uniorm, one of them bearing the rank of Captain. The prisoners arrived at Nashville Thursday, and will be sent North in a few days. ESCAPED PRISONER.—The Chattanooga Ga

ette of Friday says: "Another victim of Southern hospitality arrived in this city yesterday from the prison-pen at Andersonville, Georgia George W. Potter, company F, 2d Tennesse volunteers, was captured in an engagement with the rebels near Rogersville, Tenn., on the 6th of November, 1863. He was first taken to Belle Isle, in the James river, near Richmond; was afterwards transferred to various rebel risons, and finally sent to Andersonville, arriving there last March. He has been in the spital for a considerable portion of that time, and when the Confederate Government moved the prisoners from Andersonville last fall, all the sick were left tehind. Soon after Christmas the most of these prisoners were brought back, and when Potter left there were about six thousand prisoners there. Of this number forty were officers. No less than 1,000 of these prisoners are in the hospital, but he had no cans of ascertaining the percentage of daily deaths. The hospital consists of an enclosure of about fifteen acres, surrounded with a high plank fence. Over two thousand men have been in this hospital at one time. The food given to the patients is a pint of rice soup and a piece of corn-bread for breakfast, a small piece of scraggy meat for dinner, and a pint of rice soup for upper. Several prisoners have escaped lately climbing the fence around the prison. On be road Potter met a rebel soldier, who immediately recognized him, but informed him the, he would do him no harm. The man kept 14m concealed for three days while the weather was oad, gave him a supply of provisions, and a map of the country, and started him off. The ailroad from Macon to Atlanta is said to be in running order, and trains pass over it every day. The railroad between Augusta and Atlanta is running from the former place to Decatur, sey. en miles from Atlanta."

THE FINAL CAMPAIGN.

All the signs of the times combine to show that the present is the final campaign against be great rebellion. The success of our armie and navies, the spirit of our soldiers, the opin ns of our officers, the divisions, demoraliza on, and financial difficulties of the enemy, as are us that the triumph of justice, liberty, and ace is at hand.

Every energy should now be directed to proare our armies for the last desperate struggle or the rebellion will die, as it has lived, in lood. Especially should those noble patrio who shall be called to offer their blood on the altar of liberty, be prepared, so far as we can prepare them for this solemn service, by Chris an instruction and earnest prayer. And when they fall, every succor that the love of Chris and of country can afford, should be at hand for their relief; nor should any soldier be alwed to die without having the hope of eterns life through our Lord Jesus Christ presented to him, and without prayer to God for mercy in hi ame. This duty the delegates of the Christian Commission perform.

In one hundred and forty chapel tents on oldiers now assemble daily to read the publieations furnished by the Commission, or to write tters to loved ones at home, and every night in the week, and three times on Sabbath, most of them being crowded with earnest worship pers, many of whom rise to ask prayer, and profess their design to lead Christian lives. Sixty additional tents are urgently demanded. The leading preachers of our land are offering their services, and, with one voice, attest the presnce of the spirit of God in their assemblies. The spring campaign has already opened.

Large amounts of money and goods are now needed to meet the battle-field and hospital wants that are already pressing, or may arise at any moment. In this emergency the trequery is empty. The Christian Commission has no funds in bank, no evestments of capital. Its only reliance has ver been faith in God and in God's people. This is God's work. He will provide the means

for it. Every Christian is His agent. To such we now appeal for immediate help. Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address meetings in his own locality, tell what he has seen and heard in the army, and eceive and forward the offerings of Christian

To the Ladies' Aid Societies and Christian mmissions we confidently appeal, that they mmediately set about soliciting individual subscriptions from their friends, and, without waitto make up large sums, forward them as fast as received. Mother, wife, would you wish your loved one to die on the field, without any to receive his last message for you, or to kneel beside him and offer a prayer for his departing

Will ministers unite in holding Christian Commission meetings in their respective towns without waiting for the visits of agents, and allow every member of their congregations the privilege of contributing to this noble work? Will not the friends of the Christian Commis sion promptly respond, sending moneys to J G. Barrett, Esq., Treasurer of the Kentucky branch, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Louisville, Ky., and goods to J. Edward Hardy, No 325 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

m18 d&w1 ISAAC RUSSELL, Secretary. Money is very tight-more so, some peo ple say, than has been the case in twenty years We can not tell why it should be so, unless all banks and moneyed men are afraid to lend out the greenbacks now that they are becoming valuable. It is true, everything is high. and it takes more money to supply the wants of the people; but there ought to be, if we take the issue of paper by the Government into consideration, a large surplus instead of a scarcity of money at this time. We hear of a great many rumors of failures in the Eastern cities, but cannot believe there can be as many as stated. The fall in gold, and consequently in everything else, must bring heavy losses on dealers of every But, it must be recollected, a large amount of money has been made in the last two or three years, and heavy losses can be met more easily now than they could have been by ninetenths of the merchants and bankers previous to 1860.

DEATH OF TIM WIGGINTON .- On Thursday sst the Wigginton brothers, aided by a few sperate cutthroats, made an attack on Pitts Point. We published the particulars of the rid on Friday. We have since learned that the citizens repulsed the scoundrels and forced them into a hasty retreat. Tim Wigginton's horse was shot from under him on the river bank, when he rushed to the water's edge, followed by some of his men, and, seizing a boat. tried to escape, by rowing over the river. He was fired upon and shot and killed, when but a short distance out upon the water. He was a blood-thirsty cutthroat, and all peace-loving cicizens should rejoice at his death.

ITEM .- Since the 25th of last January fifty eight deserters from the rebel army, whose residences are in Kentucky and Tennessee, have been released from the Military Prison in Chattanooga, and allowed to go to their homes. Of this number, only six were conscripted into the rebel army, the rest of them having volunteered. many of them in the very first months

WASHINGTON, March 18. Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in good conduion, and are ready to move at any time as occasion

require.

umors continue to prevail in camp that the

les contemplate the evacuation of Petersg. On Thursday and Friday the enemy

g the centre line were very busy throwing

pps from point to point, at one time massing

me place, and in a short time after at an
er, thus necessitating the utmost watchful
on our line. Another account says that

lay on Wednesday and Thursday the rebels

e in active motion in the front of the 9th e in active motion in the front of the 9th corps. The camps were struck within their lines, and large bodies of troops could be seen from our signals moving to and fro. They kept up an unusually bold front at times. It was believed that they were endeavoring to hide the evacuation of Petersburg from

which all the people have been ordered away for the purpose of falling back to their new line of works, on the north side of the Appomattox river, with their right resting on the Lynchburg A number of men of the 30th Wisconsin were

A number of men of the 30th Wisconsin were killed by the falling of trees during the storm on Thursday. A heavy explosion occurred on Thursday. It appeared to be in the direction of Petersburg, and was reported at City Point, and that it was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to blow up Fort Hell, which had been previously evacuated by our troops, knowing the rebels had underminded it.

BY THE PRESIDENY OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that the hostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dealing in foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage wariare upon the ex-posed and sparse settlements of the frontier. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare, that all persons engaged in that nefarious traffic, shall be arrested and tried by court-martial at

shall be arrested and tried by court-marina at the nearest military post, and if convicted shall receive the punishment due them.

In witness whereof I have here set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of March, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, March 18.
To General Dix:
The subjoined despatches have been received at this department. t this department: C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, March 18. Richmond papers of to-day are received. The or federate Congress has adjourned sine die. Augusta papers say that Stephens has been in icorgia for the past ten days, and has not yet een heard from. They hope this silence won't unique. inue. igorous efforts are being made at Richmond

for the organization of colored troops.

The following paragraphs are from the Richmond Whig:

Mobile, March 4.—This city is strongly menaced. Gen. Manry has issued an order advising the people to prepare for an expected attack. e urges the non-combatants to leave. The Exchange Commission yesterday evening ived news of the arrival in the bay of large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They are expected here to-day, Major Cowell will effect such arrangement as embrace all the prisoners captured in this

partment.
Mobile, March 5.—One hundred and seventy-Mobile, March 5.—One hundred and seventyx navy and army exchanged prisoners arved here last night.

Mobile, March 9.—Transports containing 2,000
o ps entered the bay yesterday through
in nt's Pass.

Mobile, March 11.—Fourteen vessels more
ree added to the fleet to-day, making twentyne in sight of the city. Great activity prevails
the lower bay. There is every sign of an
artly extack.

early satack.

Macon, March 4.—The delegates have adopted to resolution requesting Congress to repeal the

Danville and North Carolina exchanges, received yesterday, throw some light on the situation in North Carolina. The Danville Register says our forces have probably withdraw from Kinston, and may be preparing to evacuate Goldsboro and Raleigh.

ROCHESTER, March 19. On Friday night, at eight o'clock, the water in the river, which had been rising very rapidly for the past two days, commenced pouring over the western ead of Main street bridge, and rushing down Front and Buffalo streets, filled all western end of Main street bridge, and rush-down Front and Buffalo streets, filled all cellars, and stopped all passage from State eet across to Main street bridge. The water atinued to rise rapidly all night, and, at day-ht Saturday, had risen to such a height as to ur over the lower half of Main street bridge-reached around Front street, a perfect torrent, bring up everything in its course. The water front of Rgynolds's Arcade, and on Buffalo et, was from five to seven feet deep. length of State street and Lake Ave covered to a depth of from four to five feet nt street was a perfect river, as was the main nel of the water that came over the bridge Business was suspended in the whole city.
At about half-past twelve o'clock the eastern corner of Dr. Barton's brick building gave way and tell into the river with a tremendant crash. fell into the river, with a tremen

At half-past one in the afternoon the sto Hartwell, on the Main street

At half-past one in the afternoon the store of C. M. Hartwell, on the Main street bridge, went down, and was soon followed by others, leaving nothing but the front walls standing. The New York Central railroad bridge was carried off about 1 o'clock on Friday night. The report that three men were taken over with it has been contradicted.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday 4the long bridge on the Genesee Valley railroad was swept off, and a part of it lodged against the aqueduct. The water this morning has fallen six or seven feet. The destruction on Front street was very great. The water gulled out of a channel six or seven feet deep, its entire length. The families residing on the streets, and others in the vicinity, were compelled to stay in their houses from Friday till this evening. The back part of Oviatt's mill, on Water street, was washed away. The damage to this mill is said to be \$10,000. A tobacco firm lost five hundred harrels of tobacco, which was washed out of their cellar. A great many merchants who were in their stores on Friday night packing their goods, were unable to get out-on account of the sudden rise, and were compelled to stay over night. They were taken off in boats on Saturday afternoon. Report says that over half a nile of trestlework on the Canandaigna railroad, across the Genesee river, was swept away. The dam at Mount Morris is submerged, and the large warehouse there swept away. and the large warehouse there swept away.

CAIRO, March 18

CATRO, March 18.4

New Orleans dates of the 12th inst. have been received. The steamship Evening Star from New York had arrived.

The Times's correspondent at Mobile Bay communicates a report that our fleet has crossed Dog River Bar.

The U. S. transport Washington, having on board Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, and about two hundred Confederate prisoners, while under flag of truce and lying at anchor in Mobile Bay, within two and a half miles of Mobile, was fired on by a rebel battery and dobile, was fired on by a rebel battery and riven back, notwithstanding her arrival and cacceful mission had been known two hours efore. After firing fourteen shots and our out was out of range, the firing ceased, and our e rebel authorities made overtures of peace, claring they didn't see the truce flag, which d been in full view. The rebel authorities are unusually strict in

narding their lines.

A copy of the Mobile Tribune has been obined. It says the commanding General had dered all the able-bodied men in the ranks. nd all others, with the women and child be sent out of the lines.

The steamer Marble City passed up with four undred bales of cotton and other freight for

The Vicksburg Herald has information direct The Vickeburg Herald has information direct from persons lately arrived in that city to the effect that a few days ago a Texas regiment moved on the prison-pen at Jackson, and literally demolished it, telling the prisoners confined there to go home; that they themselves had enough of war, and were going to Texas. The Herald learns that the lines of communication between the United States are closed by order of Forrest, and no cotton or people are allowed to come within the Federal lines; also that a goodly number of General Hood's late command are scattered all over the country.

New York, March 19. Sheridan is lost sight of again. Last Wedm day he was at the crossing of the South An-itiver, by the Richmond and Fredericksbu Railroad, and expected to ver, by the Richmond and Fredericksburg ailroad, and expected to turn up at the White louse for supplies; but the Herald's City Point prespondent save a despatch from that point, atted Friday, says he had not made his appearance. Scouts were sent out, and people in that ichity said he had an engagement with ickett's rebel division, in which the latter as worsted. This report was confirmed by derriers, and exchanged prisoners say Pickett's vision was hurried out of Richmond last Sunay to meet Sheridan. ay to meet Sheridan. The rebel Senate on the 14th passed bills fo

e impressment of slaves, to diminish exempts, d to regulate the draft business. The Herald publishes a large number of leters captured in the rebel mails during Sher-ean's march. They all show discouragment on the part of the writers, who were mostly officers and soldiers of the rebel army. WASHINGTON, March 19.

The popular appreciation and rapid absorp-on of the 7 3 10 loan, under the management Jay Cooke, Agent, has determined Secretary (Cullough to make a change in the ullough to make a change in the characte the loan to be placed in the marke ription agent will be continued, and the new ries of 7.30s will date June 15th next, and years after date and convertible at matu-a 5.20 bonds, at the option of the holder. Except in the dates of the issue and its matu-rity the new series will be in all respects the

same as the current series. FROM PARIS. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PARIS, FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1865. The news of the peace conference in Hamp ton Roads produced here a profound sensation but this sensation was of short duration, for the steamer which brought the news of the failure of the conference arrived less than a day after the one which brought the news that such onference had met.

conference had met.

Many things occurred, however, in this short
space of time, which are well worth notice.
Our Southern friends talked loud about joining Our Southern friends talked loud about joining forces and wiping, out Maximilian. This was the cover under which they beat a retreat. The secession press recorded the "grave intelligence" in the gravest terms, and without venturing to commit to paper any comments of their own. The telegraph did not pretend, in fact, to give the terms upon which the parties were likely to come to an understanding, for, of course, the telegraph did not know; but so much had been said lately about the North and South joining on the basis of the Monroe doctrine, and so much of this talk originated in the South and among secessionists here, that the journals of all colors regarded the news as too grave to be commented on, before knowing more about the situation.

But the most remarkable thing which con-

commented on, before knowing more about the situation.

But the most remarkable thing which occurred in this interval between the arrival of the two steamers relates to the delivery of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. The despatch announcing the meeting of the conference was seen by the Emperor an hour or two before his speech to the legislative bedies was delivered. This despatch was published in all the evening and morning papers, along with the speech from the throne, with the exception of the Moniteur. In this paper the despatch, contrary to custom, was omitted, both in the evening and morning editions, the ooth in the evening and morning editions, the object being to make it appear that the Em eror announced the withdrawal of the troop om Mexico, before it was known that the North and South were going to unite, and, per pape, enforce together the Monroe doctrine The Moniteur, as the official organ of the Gov ernment, is the paper which is preserved in libraries for historical purposes, and the Em-peror wished it to go into history that he was not driven out of Mexico by fear of the Ameri-

Now, whether the declaration of the speech Now, whether the declaration of the speech in regard to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico was due to the news of the anticipated peace in America or not, it is certain that the way the affair was manipulated by the official journal has put the idea very generally into people's heads. The fact, too, that not one word was pronounced in this speech about America or the situation in Mexico confirms the belief that the news of the peace conference at Fortress Monroe was read before the Imperial speech was delivered, and that it was the cause of the remark about the withdrawal of the troops, and the silence on all other topics relating to America.

est the remark about the withdrawal of the troops, and the silence on all other topics relating to America.

It is not worth while to notice the rumors published, especially in Richmond, to this effect, that the Emperor contemplates a speedy recognition of the South; he has never at any epoch of the war been as far from any such event as at the present moment. Not only does he intend not to interfere, but he intends to remove all pretext for our intervention in Mexicol And what more than that could be asked at present of Napoleon III.? I may state, also, that within a very few days His Majesty has declared that there was no longer any hope for this rebellion—that to any impartial looker-on it must soon succumb.

Of course universal regrets are expressed in the press that the peace conference broke up without any result the secessionist papers regretting that Mr Lincoln would not agree to a separation, and the friendly papers regretting that Mr Lincoln would not agree to that the South should still pretend to demand its independence.

It is evident that the Prince Napoleon has had

ts independence.
It is evident that the Prince Napoleon has had something to do with the Emperor's better disposition toward the United States. As I have already told you, the two cousins have, within a few weeks, become more latimate than they have been at any time for some years, and the

have been at any time for some years, and the Prince is now exercising a large and most happy influence in the direction of the affairs of the Empire. The Prince is inflexibly pledged to the success of the Union cause in America; he believes it to be the interest of France to back, up that cause, and we look for some declaration in one or the other of the legislative bodies from the Minister of State to that effect. It is from the Minister of State to that effect. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that, at the Grand Ball given by the Prince Napoleon the other night, the first which has been given in the Palais Royal for night years, and which was the event of the fashionable season, the Prince refused every demand for an invitation made either by an American secretarist or by a Russian.

The two points in the Emp The two points in the Emperor's speed which were most cheered by the Deputies, were those which announced the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico and from Rom Lis believed that the wars of the Empire as for the present terminated, and that the arm is to be reduced to a permanent peace footing. The Emperor is in a fair-way to make himse really popular with his people. MALAKOFF.

Special Correspondence of the Lonisville Jongool 1 LETTER FROM HUNTSVILLE. FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., March 7, 1865.

The events of the past four weeks in this part of the country have been of so little importance that it would appear scarcely worth one's while to attempt to chronicle them; but the prospects for the future, promising so many scenes excitement, might with safety be considered, and their results anticipated with interest and auxiety. Those who have had any kind of experience with the army of the Southwest, can never expect to remain any length of time in one place, however pleasant or unpleasant it may be—therefore, if orders are received by which the army stationed here is obliged to pack knapsacks and away to distant places, no persons are very greatly disappointed, for none have built high hopes of continued enjoyment among these delightful little valleys.

The probabilities now are that an extensive and well digested scheme will be carried into effect very soon, and result in a success exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of those who have a knowledge of its ontline and intentions. If one may judge from the movements now being made, or about to be carried into execution, great exertions will be made to free portions of Alabams and Tennessee from the galling yoke of the rebellion, which is yet felt to a certain extent. HUNTSVILLE, ALA., March 7, 1865.

to a certain extent. BAILROAD MISFORTUMES.

The Nashville and Chattanooga and Teures see and North Alabama railroads have been peculiarly unfortunate during the continuance of the recent freshets. The Tennessee river ha not been known to be so high for not been known to be so high for many years, as it has been during the past three weeks. Its banks have been covered with water, and the country inundated for many miles on both sides of the stream. The creeks and rivulets have swollen mightily with the back water from their great depository, and seem to be attempting to initate the parent stream in everything, except the swiftness of its current, and the majestic dignity of its movements. Bailroads which have crossed both the rivers and thereby the swiftness of its current, and the majestic dignity of its movements. Railroads which have crossed both the rivers and brooks, have long since ecased to battle against so reresistless a power, and so mighty a torrent. In every instance have they been washed away—bridges, piers, embankmeats, everything, and, as yet, no effort has been or can be made to repair the immense damage done, or put the roads in proper condition for travel. The Chattanooga road, it is true, can be partially used, but, bad as was its condition before, it must be infinitely more dangerous at the present time. The North Alabama and Tennessee road will not be used for weeks. On this road alone no less than six valuable and substantial bridges were washed away, and have not yet been replaced. More northern railroad companies would despair of recovering the losses sustained in many a month of close retrenchment and economy, but these roads, being absolutely necessary to the Government, as a means both of transporting troops and supplies, must be repaired at whatever coet, and in the shortest possible time.

The loss of these bridges are not the only

The loss of these bridges are not the only. The loss of these bridges are not the only, nor the greatest losses constantly sustained by railroad companies in this country. Innumerable are the accidents they encounter, whereby trains are destroyed, lives lost, and much property, for which they are at times responsible, is rendered worthless. Guerilla bands haunt the woods on either side of the routes, anxiously watching for what they consider a favorable moment to hurl the passing trains from the track, and cast the poor, unsuspecting passengers into the abyse which yawns before them. Perhaps more danger is now encountered by those passing South from Nashville on the roads leading out of that city, than ever before was anticipated, even during the progress of was anticipated, even during the progress of the different campaigns in the Southwest, which were conducted by Rosecrans, Grant, or Sherman. Bushwhackers now endeaveast put one shot into the passenger co the hope that some life will be ended as a re of such an exertion. CHANGES IN THE POST AND DISTRICT.

CHANGES IN THE POST AND DISTRICT.

Until recently the District of Northern Alabama was commanded by General Granger, a fearless and gallant officer—but he, having gone North upon a short leave of absence, after long and arduous duties at his post—Gen. Doolittle, formerly commanding the 18th Michigan, has been assigned to duty during his absence Gen. Doolittle, until recently, was Commandant of the Post of Huntsville, but, on his promotion, Col. Lyons, of the 13th Wisconsin, was ordered to the position which he occupied until a day or two ago, when Lieut. Col. Horner, of the 18th Michigan, relieved him, Col. Lyons being ordered to take the field for active service. The 18th Michigan, relieved him, Col. Lyons being ordered to take the field for active service. The 13th Wisconsin, formerly connected with the 20th corps, has been transferred to the 4th corps, at the request of its commander and a majority of its officers. Post duty certainly corpers to and a majority of lits officers. Post duty certainly appears to be a very pleasant affair, and undoubtedly is in places further north than this—but I have never been able to discover its beauties in Funtaville, or towns similar in size. The many aggravations which can be avoided in other places are met with here, from which there is no escape; and the many pleasures sought for and obtained in other cities by those on detached service must be looked for in vain in Huntaville.

The many advantages of this climate are easito are engaged in putting in the cotton-crop The ground is in an excellent state for breaking p preparatory to planting. Planters of any rgy and experience are well aware of the enefits arising from a prompt and proper be-ginning, and are pushing forward with an activy and perseverance truly surprising. Trees have begun to bad, and will soon blosappearance than it has assumed for many weary months, and will soon spring up with streng vigor, and healthfulness, and make this bea

ful country more beautiful than we have yet known it. If the army remains here, no reason will exist for a scarcity of any kind, as far as provisions or staple productions are FINLEY

MARRIED.

In Sheibyville, Kentucky, on the 8th inst., by the WOOD.

In Philadelphis, Jan. 33, 1865. in St. James's Episcopai Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, James P. Oldhian,
of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. S. A. MANSFIELD, of Philadelphis, formerly of Louisville, Ky.
On the 18th inst., at the Louisville Hotel, by the Rev.
John H. Heywood, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Sustroomel,
Mr. Marshal, P. Tharchers, of Portine, to Miss IsoLINE J. LAWRENCE, of Utica, Michigan.

DIED. erday morning, after 3 o'clock, our beloved wife At the residence of her son, in Clarke county. I arch 15, 1865, Mrs. Peter Sting, in the 71st In Tremont, February 10, 1865, LITTLETON T. GARTH

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., John son of James F. and Rebecca A. Allison, aged 7 years d 11 months. nd II months.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. Luccumines, in her 77th year, widow of the late C-pasis annuel Cumines, of Pitteffeld, Mass.

Died, at Livingston, Tenn., on the 25th of January 855, of small-pox. Mrs. Scass. J. Goodbax, wife of A. Giedday, aged thirty-four years. Suddenly, on the morning of the 17th inst., ELIZABETH rife of Martin Bahmmueller, aged 22 years and 10 days

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, March 18, 1865. Gold was steadily declining during the week. The ter were ranging between 91 and 64% premium. The oney market continues very stringent, at 15/98 9 nt 8 menth. Exchange is scarce, though a little ier. Nothing doing in uncurrent funds. 5,20s dened to 8 buying and 10 premium selling. We quot d, silver, &c., as follows:

Buying. Selling Buying.

change—
iew York...... 1-10@1/4
chiladelphia...... do BANK NOTE LIST. BY MESSES. HENT, MOSTON, & QUIGLEY. PAB FUNDS, ited States legal tender notes: National Barak notes hio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five ;

U. S. Notes, and Kerangky Bank notes,

1 dis. IllinoisSolvent.

1 dis. Michigan.

2 dis. Lows.

1 dis. Solvent.

1 dis. Missouri

1 dis. In good eth
Discredited

4 dis. Louisians-3 dia. 5@10 ree Banks.. 16 dis. 1 ## dis. Louisians—
Solvent... 5@7 Cis.
Solvent... 5@7 Cis.
Morch. BkOu dis.
Bank... 60 dis.
Bk. of LouIsland... 37@49 dis. Wheel's City Jeffersonville Br. N. W. Bank.... 75 dis. N. Carolina. 75 S. Carolina. 75 dis. Alabama 75 note sales to-day at \$4 30 for 76 % cent, and and 84 3d for 98 7 cent. APPLIA.-Market quiet, with a light supply. Sales at

\$5@9 '\$ bbl from store.
BU TEE-Market dull and paices 18 15. FRESWAX.—We quote lower at 45.250c. nut, oak, wagon, \$16@13 for ear, and \$20@21 for stack

BARLEY.-There is very little offered in the market. and prices are nominal. Sales were made at \$1 50@1 60. Bath Rope And Cordanz—Market tolerably active, and prices remain unchanged. We quote hale-rope at 10@10%3, Manilla rope is selling at 28@29, and balingtwir.e at 21@23c.

BROWNORM—In fair demand at 22%@23c 29 yard,
BROWNORM—In demand at the factories, with sales at \$975@400 % ton.

BRANS-Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices

nll at \$2 50@2 60, according to quality.

Bags—Seamless two bushel grain begs 60@90c.

Blacking—We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 dis, and other brands at \$60012 \$6 gross.

CHEESE. There was a fair demand during the week, CHEERE.—There was a fair demand during the week, and prices are steady at 21%@22c for Western Rere, 22%@23%c for Hamburg, and E. D. at 34@25c. CANDLES-Market quiet and prices nominal, slees of 13 and 14 oz star at 28@ 30, and 18@19 for

les at 63@65c for No. 500, 61@63c for No. 590, and 59@ e for No. 700. COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK-Unchanged. We

twine at 95c@\$120, and candlewick at \$1 20@1 50, ccording to quality.

Coat—Unchanged. Pittsburg retailing at 35c 20 bushel. Conn-Prices declined, and we quote \$1@1 10 for car COENMEAL-Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 60@

81 65 % bushel.

DRIED EXEXT—Sales of canvarsed at 17@18c % B.

DRY GOODS—The market during the week has been fair for the season. We quote nousinal as follows: Priots 20@30c; ginghams 20@35c; sheetings 20@50c%; denims 35 @70c; ticks 53@50c; linseys 50@55c; Kentucky jeans 45 1 65 39 bushel. 85c; canton flannels 50@60c. E0G8—In demand at 18@33c % dozen.

LOUE. There was a general dullness in the market throughout the week, and prices are lower. We quote superfine \$7.50@8, extra at \$8.25@9, and family at \$9. 50@3.75. Fancy brands are ranging from \$70.25@11.25

W bbl.
FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices lower at 450 50c 智 tb. GROCERIES. There has been but little movement dur ing the week, sales being confined to the regular city trade and to the filling of small country orders. Owing to the heavy decline in gold, prices have declined, and we now quote inominally as follows: Coffee at 38,800; laisnd sugars at 182,310, New Orleans ditto at 22,232, hard refined at 24c, and New Orleans molasses at 31 30

GREASE-Dull and nominal. GINERO—Market dull and prices neminal.

HEMP—There is very little offering, and prices are up
o \$1 80@1 85, and \$3@2 15 for dressed \$1 ton. Hmzs.—Market tolerably active, with a demand about qual to the offerings; we quote green at 7@7%e, salted at @ile dry salted at 13@15e, dry fint at 17@19e. 96914c dry salted at 13615c, dry flint at 17619c.

Hax—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at \$31523 \$\frac{12}{3}\$ ton, and \$25638 on arrival. Baled straw commands \$15615.

Hors—Selling at 20625c for old and 45650c for the

HOMENY-We quote at \$3@3 25 3 bushel HOME AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 75@2 for me, and \$275@3 % bbl for hydraulic

@6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged:
we quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 54@56c, hemlock:
46@49c, bridle 54@50c, harness 44@46c, skirting 50c. Calfskins-City \$1 75@2, and French \$3@5 2 h LUMBER -Pric

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices unc We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@20c. Shot, pat ent \$6; buckshot \$6 50.

medium, 750@81 25; dark, 73@78c; Tennessee, 750@81; Virginia, \$1 50 \$to 2 50; Missouri bright, from \$1 50 to \$1.75; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark work 65@78c \$ lb.

Name Declined. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs nd upwards as follows: 10d at \$7,8d at \$7 35,8d at \$7 80, 4d at \$7 75, 3d at \$8 75, 2d at \$9 75. OILS,-Market fair and prices dull. We quote coal nd carbon at 88@93c; lard at 82 10@2 15; linseed at \$140; benzine at 60@65c; and lubricating oils from 50c 1 % gallon. OATS—We quote at 35c from first hands.

Onions—We quote from \$768 from store,
Oil Cake—Unchanged at \$50 \$ ton i
Provisions—The market remains quiet and duil, and
prices are nominal. We quote mess pork nominal at
\$34635: lard at \$1623c in therees, and \$24625c in rs; clear sides at 22@22%c; shoulders at 18@18% Name at 21c; and sugar-cured at 22@141/c. POTATORS—We quote from store at \$4 50@5 25, POWDER—Unchanged, at \$13@13 50 % keg for rifle. RAGS—We quote at \$(3) 15c % h, arcorxing to quality.

Ryg.—The market was quiet and dull We quote nom nal at \$1 10@1 15 39 bushel. SALT—Prices unchanged at 65c, SODA—Nominal at 11@12½c, SOAP—Nominal, German soap 14@15c, and palm t 111/16/15/16 % 15... STARGE-Unchanged; we quote at 816/49c 20 h. SEEDS.—The market ruled active throughout the week, and prices for clover and timothy are higher, while asseed is lewer. We quote sales from stores as fol-

TAR-Selling at \$8 (gallon kegs) # dozen. Tobacco-In the forepart of the week tobacco was at and heavy, but in the latter part prices were fully Sales during the week ...

Of the 695 hogsheads sold-during the week, 135 were To-day 63 hhds were sold as follows: 1 at \$5 40, at \$6 15@6 95, 2 at \$7 35@7 85, 5 at \$8@8 55, at \$9@9 50, 4 at \$10@10.50, 2 at \$11@11 75, 6 at \$13@ E@12 75, 3 at \$13, 1 at \$14 75, 1 at \$15, 2 at \$16@16 50. jected.

\$4 25@7 50, light do \$5@9 75, good do \$10@11, heavy do \$11 25@12 25, light leaf \$12 50@14 50, medium do

WHEAT—The market was quiet, and prices are nom-nal. We quote red at \$1 75@1 80, and white at \$1 85 WHISKEY-The market was dull during the week. nd prices are dull and unchanged at \$2.35 % gallon, opper-distilled ranges at \$2.50 % 2.25.

WOOL—Market dull, and prices nominal at 90c for

WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8x10 85 40. 0x12 at \$5 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 3 box by the qua-LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. EIRLEY HOUSE—Donaldson & Nichous.
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1885.
The receipts and sales of stock at this yard during the past week have been good and a fair business has been

one. Cattle are doing well at a slight advance. Hogs are selling slowly at about the same as previous Sheep are in demand at fair prices. Cattle-No. 1 fat cows and stoprs are worth from 954 to second quality at from 3 to 9c, and common and ough at from 5 to 6%c \$ 100 hs gress.

Hogs—No. 1 fat butcher-hogs are worth from 13 to 14c

and shoats and light hogs at from 9 to 11 1/2 7 100 the gross

Sheep are worth from 8 to 90 \$ 100 fbs gross.

BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissman. The cattle market during the past week has been tol-erably fair. The recipits have been small and the de-mand very good, Gegernment contractors buying freely. nd paying from 8% to 9c for cattle weighing 1,100 and over. None were left unsold.

Sheep have been in good demand, with fair receipts;

Hogs have advanced a shade. Receipts light, PRICES.

Cattle—A few premium cattle soldat from 11½ to 12c, rst-rate and extra at from 9% to 10%c, fair and cod at from 3% to 9c, and common and rough at from 5 61/4c, gross.

Sheep sell from 7% to 9%c, live weight. Hogs-Fat, corn-fed hogs sell at from 14 to 18%c, and ight ones at from 12 to 13c, live weight. RECEIPTS.

GERMAN TOBACCO REPORT.

BEAMEN, Feb. 22, 1885.

We have to report only some sales in Kentucky toacco, or which the butter descriptions established higher
uctations. Of tight lobacco no sales.

Kentucky—Sales are 19 hids good ordinary to miding light, partly colored, at \$19,000 groats. 128 hids ord

o middling heavy at 13% call groats; 125 hhds or o middling heavy at 13% groats; 15 hhds middine at 19% groats and 156 hhds good ordinary ibstantial at 16% @37 groats. Br.y Ohio G'd L'f Md Ky St'ms 23 66 40 1,352 6,961 1,182

Stocks of Feb. 52... 23 68 40 1,359 6,787 1,246

Represented in New York by C. W. W. M. 1258, 12 8...th William street.

t \$17 256,17 75, 2 at \$18 25, 2 at \$19(3) 2 5, 2 at \$24,50 5, 1 at \$21 75, 1 at \$22, 3 at \$25(3) 2 75, 2 at \$24 50(3) 2 75, ad 3 at \$25 25(3) 2 75 \$100 lbs. Bids on 25 hhds were We quote the different grades as follows: Trashy luga

@1 90 % bushel. .

b-washed and 60c for unwashed.

suspended. No lished on Saturday.

The new rebel conscription law takes every male person over seventeen but skilled mechanics in Government employ.

A letter from Rristol, Southwest Virginia, in A letter from Rristol, Southwest but the enemy are the Whig of the 10th, says that the enemy are repairing the railroad into that State from Ten-nessee, thus indicating an advance in that di-

nessec, thus indicating rection.

The Whig announces Singleton's appearance in Richmond. It says: No one seems to know who he is or what business he is on.

The Congressional party who have been on a visit to Gen. Grant came up from the army today. They have been there since Monday, and report the situation as unusually quiet.

The rebels, however, continue to mass troops on our left, but otherwise give no evidence of effensive operations.

offensive operations.

Deserters arrive on an average of about one hundred per day. Most of them declare that want of faith in the cause and an absence of rations are the principal reasons why they desert.

Those who have come in within a few days, state that officers have been placed along the rebel lines on picket to prevent these desertions. Those who desert in the day time are fired upon now by command of their officers. The

Those who desert in the day time are lired upon now by command of their officers. The weather for a few days had been very pleasant, and the roads were getting very hard.

There is no official news from Sherman.

A copy of the Wilmington Herald of Toesday has been received here. It intimates very decidedly that information has been received that Sherman was then in North Carolina.

Several private letters received here to day, fully confirm this statement, and the numerous refugees, descriers, and scouts who have come refugees, descriers, and scouts who have come in seem to leave no doubt of it, for they are so precise as to state that General Sherman moved from Cheraw on roads diverging from there to-

captured by Sheridan in the valley, passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, and will be forwarded to Fort Delaware to-day. will be forwarded to Fort Delaware to-day.

The officer in charge of them reports that there are about four hundred more prisoners on their way down. The guard with those prisoners were attacked several times by guerillas in passing through the Valley of Virginia.

The guerilla parties consisted of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and were, in all cases, driven back, without doing any denugge.

New YORK, March 13. Another skirmish between Sherman's cavalry and that under the rebel Wade Hampton, on the 2d, at a point not named; is reported in the Richmond papers.

The rebel Colonel Aken was killed, and Hampton's Adjutant-General was wounded, but these are all the particulars of the affair fur-The Richmond Examiner is informed by a

el officer from South Carolina that Sherman completely devastated the portion of that te through which he passed.

his officer says that he has not spared a house

that region during the continuance of Gen Sheridan's more active field operations. The greater part of the rebel troops in the Shenandoah Valley have been concentrated in

snenanosan vaney nave been concentrated in the vicinity of Lynchburg, which place some accounts represent they were still busily en-gaged in strengthening at a very recent date, probably with the design of affording Lee another good point to fall back to when Richanother good point to fait back to when Kich-mond and Petersburg shall become untenable. Large supplies of food for the needy inhabit-ants, farnished by the Shenandoah Relief Asso-ciation, have arrived in the Shenandoah Valley. Rebel journals of last Friday announce that

cannon, have strived in the Shenandoah Valley. Rebel journals of last Friday announce that the removal of the gold belonging to the banks of that city had already commenced, and in the strongest language the legislature and people are called upon to put a stop to this exodus of precious metals, on the ground if removed, it will nearly all get into the hands of the Yankees, and that upon its retention depends the very safety of the rebel capital itself.

The Richmond editors are angry over the recent seizure at Fredericksburg, Va., by the national troops of some 200 000 pounds of tobacco, which had been sent there from Petersburg. They say there was understood to be an agree ment on both sides that the tobacco should go safely through their lines, and that they should receive beacon in return for it, and consider its capture a Yankee trick, with which General Singleton, of Illinois, who has been in Richmond for some time past, is suspected of having had something to do.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 14th page.

had something to do.

The Richmond Examiner of the 19th saye:
The latest advices from Lynchburg show that
that place is all safe. The same paper complains of injustice done to soldiers by withhold
ing their pay, and says that this is the chief
cause of their desertion. on the 9th between five and six hundred sick and wounded Yankee prisoners were taken from the Richmond hospitals and sent forward on exchange, and on the 10th, 10,390 well priso-ners, all that remained id Richmond, were to be forwarded

The exchange of prisoners at the mouth of Red river continues.
General McKeen has relieved General Ullman in command at Morganza.
The Herald's Washington special says the War Department attaches very little importance to Braggs reported success in North Carolina; as the force captured must have been only a construction party accompanied by a small force as a guard. They were reopening the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 13.

The following report of Sheridan's opera-ons has been received by this department: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,

COLUMBIA, YA, SANCON TO Licut, Gen. Grant:
General: In my last, dated Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of Early's defeat by Costar's division. The same night his division was pushed across the Blue Ridge and entered Charlottesville at 2 P. M. the next day.

Charlottesville at 2 P. M. the next day. Charlottesville at 2 F. M. the next day.

The Mayor and the principal inhabitants came and delivered up the keys of the public buildings. I had to remain at Charlottesville two days which was consumed in bringing over from Waynesboro our ammunition and pontoon trains. The weather was horrible; raining in-

The two divisions were during this time oc cupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna river, and the other over Moore's creek, near Charlottesville, and the oad for a distance of twenty-eight miles in

ce direction of Lynchburg.
On the 6th of March I sent the 1st division. General Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on the James river, with directions to send out ight parties through the country and dest all merchandise, mills, factories, and bridges nona river, the parties to join the division at Scottsville.

again at Scottsville.

The division then proceeded along the canal to Duquidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock and in many places the bank of the canal. We had hoped to secure the bridge to cross

the river as our pontoons were useless on ac-count of the high water. In this we were foiled as both this bridge and the bridge at Hard-wicksville were burned by the enemy, upon our approach.

General Merritt accompanied the division

General Merritt accompanied the division. The 3d division started at the same time from Charlottesville and proceeded down the Lynch burg Railroad to Amberst Couri-house, destroying every bridge on the road, and, in many places, miles of the road.

General Bragg is reported in command of the enemy's forces at Kingston. Major General J. D. Cox is in command of our forces at that point. Weather is very warm.

The bridges on this road are numerous, and some of them are five hundred feet in length. We have found great abundance in this country for our men and animals. In fact the canal had been the great feeder of Richmond.

At the Rockfish river the bank of the caus! was cut, and at New Canton, where 'the dam is

was cut, and at New Canton, where the cacross the James, the guard-lock was des and the James river let into the canal, ca away the banks and washing out the bott

The dam across the James at this point was The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed. I have no opposition. Everybody is bewildered by our movements.

I have had no news of any kind since I left. The latest Richmond papers were of the 4th but contained nothing. I omitted to mention that the bridges on the railroad from Swoop's Depot, on the other side of Stannton to Charlottsville, were entirely destroyed, and also, all the bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville railroad.

The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me up to the present time. We have captured fourteen pieces of artillery—eleven at Waynesboro, and three at Charletonille.

at Charlotteville.

The party that I sent back from Waynesboro started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six pieces for want of animals. The remaining four pieces were thoroughly destroyed. We also captured 12 canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, maddeal stares, &c.

medical stores, &c.
I cannot speak in too high terms of Generals Merritt, Custar, and Devins, and the offi and men of their commands. They I marched through mud and water during

ingston, North Carolina, having been recent t is reported that yesterday the enemy capared some of our skirmishers, and the resu belongs to the 13th Connecicut and the 17th New York, March 13.

The Tribune's Washington corresponde

the 9th says: Trustworthy advices received here state that Sherman's army passed into North Carolina on the 3d. Carolina on the 3d.

The rebel forces under Hardee were reported bying on both sides of the Pedee, which river Sherman successfully crossed, placing himself between Hardee and Beauregard. New York, March 13.
The Post says the Sanitary Commission, on the 11th, despatched a steamer for Newbern with supplies, and another is loading to sail in few days for the same place. Gold rather excited, and large holders are un-

Gold rather excited, and large holders are uneasy and anxious to sell. The moment they attempt to throw any amount on the market, the prices recede. After the news from Sheridan gold declined to 187%.

The Times's Shenandoah correspondent says: Among the papers found in Early's baggage was a letter from Jeff Davis, in reply to a petition of the soldiers. The petition said that they had fought four years and accomplished nothing. Davis's reply is characteristic. He simply expresses the hope that it does not represent the feelings of a majority of his men.

By the steamer Liberty we have Havana dates to the 8th, from Vera Cruz to the 3d, and Mexico to the 2d, bringing the decrees of Maximilian, one granting religious liberty and

milian, one granting religious liberty and appropriating the secularism of the church perty ordained by the republican govern ment in 1857.

Nothing definite as to the capture of Oa xaca

was received, but they are contradictory. The city of Seacapoaxtla was captured by the impe-rials on the 17th. The reported submission of Gen. Echagrey is untrue, as he still holds out.

The Spanish and Italian ministers had arrived at Vera Cruz. Don Dias Robles had returned from Matamoras, after instituting several re-forms and getting on foot many internal im-

forms and getting on foot many internal improvements there.

The reported outrages at Matamoras on Union refugees from America are repeated. Two ships, one Belgian and one Spanish, have arrived at Havana, bringing 767 coolies.

A bold attempt by pirates to capture the American steamer Shooting Star was attempted on the 4th in the harbor of Havana, but failed. It was repeated the next night, when with the assistance of the authorities, a boat containing 2b men was captured. They were liberated. The steamer Owl refusing a crew list has been detained in port. The steamer Francis has been receiving arms, but for what purpose is not known. The pirate Moffit had a dinner given him at

Havana.

Newbern, March 11, 9 A. M.

The enemy, elated with the capture of two or three small guns and the line of skirmishers in our front, made several charges yesterday of the most reckless character, and they were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kingston, to which place the railroad is now completed. The enemy are receiving reinforcements, and evidently intend to make a stubborn resistance at Kingston.

General Couch's division communicated with Gen. Cox last night from Beaver Dam, a point he had just reached, which is eighty miles from Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day. The enemy shows signs of weakness, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse, and make a stand at Kingston. Newbern, March 11, 9 A. M.

side of the Neuse, and make a stand at King-ston. They are reported to number from 20,000 to 25,000. A rebel ram is stationed at Kingstor to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is quite an extensive structure. It is reported by deserters that General R. E. Lee and General Breckinridge, from Richmond, visited Kingston

and gave orders.

Gen. Schofield remains in the field with Gen. Gen. Schofield remains in the new accordance of the construction. Cox, giving every move his personal attention. The enemy is much alarmed and misled in the construction of the construct

The enemy is much alarmed and misled in regard to Sherman's movements. We expect to hear from him soon.

Gen. Cox has issued an order congratulating his men on the heroic manner in which they have met the foe and successfully sustained themselves thus far.

Gen. Markland, military mail agent, has arrived at Morehead City with a large mail for Sherman's army, which he is waiting to deliver by way of Newbern.

New York, March 11.
To-day's mail from Mexico brings the text of Maximilian's decree of religious toleration, the promulgation of which has been previously announced, but the entire text of which is now for the first time been transmitted for the Associated Prees:

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, having usulted our council of ministers, we hereby ceree the following: Article 1. Free and ample toleration is exended throughout the territory of the empire o all religions which are not opposed to moral-ty and good habits. The establishment of a new religion will, however, require the authoriation of the government.

Article 2. As circumstances may require, instructions will be issued to the public regarding

the exercise of religion.

Article 4. The Council of State shall be in ormed of any abuses committed by the local authorities against the exercise of other re-This decree shall be deposited in the archiver of the Empire, and published in the official

Given in the Palace of Mexico, the 26th day f February, 1865. MAXIMILIAN. f February, 1865. MAXIMILIAN By order of his Imperial Majesty. The Minister of Justice, Pedro Escrudo. NEW ORLEANS, March 8, VIA CAIRO, 13. Gen. Bailey's expedition from Baton nto the interior of Louisiana and Miss

consists of three thousand cavalry, with trong support of artillery. At last account the expedition occupied Clinton, La. This se tion of country contains a majority of loyal peo-ple, and it is believed this occupation is designpic, and it is benefits.

ed to be permanent.

Gen. B Smith is on a trip to the vicinity of

Mobile. He has not yet been assigned to any Large bodies of troops are leaving here for the

Large bodies of troops are leaving here for the vicinity of Mobile. There are also some movements in other directions.

The steamship Guiding Star has been temporarily taken by the military authorities for the transportation of troops to Mobile.

A Matamoras letter of the 1st inst. says: Diaz is beseiged in Oaxaca by Bazine, and the situation of the former is very critical.

The Morning Star arrived to-day. Cotton has d-clined two cents; low middling sold at 72c. Sugar and molasses active at 18½@23½c for the former, and \$1 25 for the latter.

Orders have been received to forward provisions to the North, and one thousand barrels of lard are now a waiting shipment to New York.

visions to the North, and one thousand barrels of lard are now a waiting shipment to New York

Four hundred and fifty paroled prisoners from New Orleans, belonging to Western reginents, arrived to-day, and will go North as soon stransportation can be had.

Gen. Washburpe has thought ashburne has thrown the entire disrict of West Tennessee open to trade. Citizens will be allowed to come freely to Memphis with the products of the country, and take out fam-ly supplies. This will continue only so long as the people manifest a loyal and friendly feeling

the people manifest a loyal and friendly feeling toward the Government of the United States and don't abuse the privileges granted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

The Bulletin's Washington special despatch save: A letter dated near Ki 2g ton, March 10, and received there at noon on the 13th, says, that, on the day before the 9th, Bragg again attacked Cox's force, making two assaults which tacked Cox's force, making two assaults, which were repulsed with heavy loss to Bragg. Ruger's division, of the 2d corps, captured one battery of artillery and two hundred prisoners. The enemy left the field in confusion, and all the killed and wounded fell into our hands.

New York, March 13. New York, March 13.

The Express announces that the iron-clads will be depended on along the coast and for the defence of harbors, where it is probable the new rebel rams lately started from Europe will not be disposed to show themselves. The Catskill and Canonicus will stay at Charleston, and the Mahapie and Nantucket will look out for any demonstration about Port Royal, while the Monadnuck will be stationed at Warsaw Sound,

morning papers editorially think that Mobile has fallen.

The Times publishes extracts from Mobile papers to show the desperate condition of the

bels in that city.

The Mobile Crisis makes frantic appeals to the women of Alabama and Mis recognize or receive into the social circle any man who is improperly absent from his com-mand or who evades battle. It thinks if this done generally that 4,000 soldiers will dded to the ranks.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent says:
There is no military news in regard to the capture of Wilmington. All the rebel property
stored here was either destroyed or removed.
A large amount of cytton was destroyed,
though there yet remains scattered about perhaps four thousand bales, moetly belonging
to private parties. Thousands of bales were
sent up the river on flats and barges, some of
which may yet be captured. The rebels ran off
the rolling stock of the railroads, burned
the depots and bridges in the vicinity, as well
as all the public and private muchine-shops
and factories, and several large warehouses
filled with cotton, rosin, and turgentine.
The Richmond Examiner of the 10th inst.
says: An officer from South Carolina reports
that the enemy have completely devastated the
country through which they have passed. They
have not spared a single house, and have ald's Wilmington correspondent say

have not spared a single house, and have wreaked vengeance on that State with a most savage spirit. The people have no conception of the conduct of Sherman's army and the wide-spread destruction and infamous excesses they have committed. Some paper says the day set apart for public worship dawns more austriciously than any for the last three mouths. day set apart for public worship dawns mor auspiciously than any for the last three months One of the columns of the enemy, which was to form Sherman's advancing force, has beet defeated, with heavy loss, near Kingston Though the affair is a minor one, it may by

ur laws would be sent to us from Boston. Our rst and our greatest business is to defeat the To do this no price is too dear

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the re-The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the removal of gold from Richmond, says. The supplies of the country cannot be seemed without gold. The banks have all the gold. Without the supplies the city of Richmond and the State of Virginia must be abandoned. The banks are squandering the gold, defeating the procurement of supplies, and rendering the surrender of Richmond imperative, and all to the dishonorable and disreputable end of shaving their own notes. Shall this thing be permitted? Will the citizens of Richmond submit to this? The gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defence of the city and the holding of the State beyond danger. General Lge's army can defend its lines if it is fed, but without gold it is almost impossible to procure the necessary supplies. The banks hold gold enough to procure twelve months' supplies for the army. If they are permitted to devote this gold to the enemy, then be people will have to give up their supplies or

ive up the State.
The rebel House has passed the Senate amendarent to the bill for arming slaves.

The rebel Congress passed a resolution thanking Hampton for the letter to General Sherman, ing Hampton for the letter to General Sherman, and expressing the opinion that the executive department should carry out Hampton's policy. A Bristol, Tennessee, letter says: The enemy has commenced repairing the railroads east of Strawberry Plains. This indicates an early advance for the purpose of occupying the country. Through private sources I learn that it is the intention of the enemy to complete the railroad to Watauga river. This department has been consolidated with that of the Valley of Virginia, all under Lieutenant-General Early, and the western portion of the department is under General Echols. eneral Echols.

Reinforcements have come to Knoxville, via umberland Gap, from Kentucky. They const of four regiments of infantry and two of

cavalry. Washington, March 13-9:45 P. M. To Major-General Dix:
The tollowing despatches have been received by this Department.

E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, VA., March 13.

Hon. M. M. Stanton:

The following has just been received:
Wise's Fork, March 10.

To Lieutenant-General Grant:
The enemy made a heavy attack on our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left on the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss is small

disoners. Our loss is small.

Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here toght, and will be up early in the morning.
We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's orps. They say two corps are here, and the est of Johnston's army is coming.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen. CITY POINT, Va., March 13.

on. E. M. Stanton:

The following items are taken from Richlond papers of the 13th:

We have some good news this morning—
ews of a victory in South Carolina. It is anounced in the following official despatch from
e. Though the despatch is rather scant in its
articulars, enough is given to show that Kilatrick was badly worsted.

Headquarters, &c., March 10.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge Secretary of War:

Gen. Hampton attacked Kilpatrick at daylight to-day, and drove him from his camp,
taking his guns, wagons, many pieces of artillery, and several hundred prisoners, including lery, and several hundred prisoners, including a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed. Our loss was not heavy. Lieut. Colonel J. S. King was killed. Brigadier-General Hume, Colonels Kugan and Morrison, and Majors Davis and Ferguson, and others, were wounded.

1. The will be observed that the second services a constant of the second services and services are services. ght is not ramed. This is for pru-

It will be observed that the locality of the fight is not ramed. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be impudent to publish where he was, as it would be giving news to Grant of his progress. Matters begin to look brighter for us in South Carolina. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. The following is official:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

I. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:
General Rosser reports that on the 6th, with few of his men, he etflecked the enemy near larrison bury, who were wardlers. a lew of his men, he atlacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked him at Reedsville, having detained them for a day and night at the river, and caused them to retire in haste, abondoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He annoyed them, enabling a good many of our men to escaps.

The Northern papers claim to have captured.

The Northern papers claim to have captured bout 1,000 prisoners in the fight with-Early, and report that most of them had reached Charlotte, March 8.—The Southern Express Charlotte, March 8.—The Southern Express Company's messenger from Augusta brings advices to the 3d. No news of interest had transpired west of the Savannah river.

The Georgia State Legislature passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur in the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a convertion by a vote 20 yeas to 8 nays.

Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

ichmond this morning on their return home by a flag of truce boat, among them 33 officers, including Generals Kelly and Crook, recently captured. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, (Signed) U. S. Grand 13

Washington, March 13.
It is known here that Mr. Singleton, of Illiis, made a contract with a Government agent sell a certain quantity of tobacco, but it is teo clear that the article recently destroyed at Fredericksburg was part of his venture. It is a mistake in the rebel papers that the tobacco was to be exchanged for bacon, which is inused in the term "contraband" as applied to xchanges for products of the South. exchanges for products of the South.

Fredericksburg was not one of the designated blaces of purchase. To send tobacco thence into our lines would have been a violation of the olockade. Had it been broken, foreign ships would doubtless have doubtless claimed the privilege to trade at the same port. The Potonae flottill settled this question by destroying be tobacco. The Executive order, based on the aw of Congress, designates New Orleans, dumphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Seaufort, N. C., Norfolk, and Fernandina as the olaces of purchase of the products of the insurgent States.

places of purchase of the products of the meangent States.
A report has been current for the past few
days that the U. S. Consul had been ordered to
Matamoras, but without foundation. In Tact
Consul Pierce resgned this office last year,
and subsequently the closing of the consulate
was a matter of course in view of the complications caused by war. The United States Government has since that time preferred to be have no political functions, and do not

ernment has since that time preferred to be represented at Matamoras by a commercial agent instead of a consul. This call of officers have no political functions, and do not require an executor or official recognition by the government of a country in which they reside. Atchison was appointed as such commercial agent in September, 1864, and in December, 1864 and is December, 1864 and is December, 1864 and is December, 1864 and is December, 1864 and within the past few days, showing him to be at his post, and uninterrupted.

The President to-day appointed Brig -Gen. Price, of Ohio, Paymaster-General of the United States, to date from November 29, vice Andrews retired.

Last night, Medicia.

Last night, Mosby's guerillas came to Mun-Last night, Mosby's guerillas came to Munm's Hill. They stopped at A. B. Munson's
ouse, and took six of his horses. This is the
cond night visit Munson has had from these
obbers. They numbered about thirty, and
ere fresh from a conflict with a squad of our
valry, which they had defeated.

were fresh from a conflict with a squad of our cavalry, which they had defeated.

New York, March 13.

The Tribune's Washington daspatch says: Many Union officers distinguished for service and gallantry whose terms have expired have yielded to the flattering offers made by responsible parties, and accepted commands in the National army of Mexico. The service is immensely popular. Those of tried abilities and valor are especially sought after.

Senator Harlan has earnestly recommended to the President the appointment of a distinguished member of the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Congressional party that will visit Charleston will be composed of Senators Harlan, Collamer, Morrill, Chandler, Wade, Grimes, Wilson, Foster, Foote, Ramsey, Cowan, Lane, and others, and Representatives Clark, Rice, Allison, Morrill, Pike, and many others, with their ladies. They will go from here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, via Fortress Monroe, and will make the full trip in ten days.

The Tribune's Wilmington letter of the 3d says: The last of the paroled prisoners arrived at the lines yesterday. The flag of trace which has floated during the process of delivery has been withdrawn and all further intercourse suspended. The last lot numbered about six hundred, and in their wretchedness cap the climax of horrors.

Washington, March 14.

max of horrors, Washington, March 14. President Lincoln has been suffering with a evere attack of influence for several days. He confined to his bed, and not receiving visitors. is confined to his bed, and not receiving visitors. The Navy Department has received information of the capture off Pazo Cavelo, Texas, of the English schooner Mathilda by the gunboat Penobecot. She had a cargo of cotton, bagging, liquors, and rope. She cleared from Matamoras for Havane.

New York, March 14.

Richmond Union prisoners who reached Anapolis to-day, direct from Richmond, communicates some interesting intelligence in relation to affairs at Richmond and Sheridan's movements. He says he was confined in Castle Thunder, and through the friends of Union Citizens obtained much information relative to the events transpiring, about which the Richmond papers are silent. On Saturday night last Richmond was thrown into intense excitement by the announcement that Sheridan was mear the city. Alarms bells were rung and all the homeguards and every available man that could be spared was hurried off to repel the Yankees, who were said to be at Beaver Mills. The Richmond excitement continued all night, and increased to a panic throughout Sunday and down to Monday morning. When he left the alarm still prevailed.

It was understood Sheridan had succeeded in the destruction of the aqueduct, blowing it no NEW YORK, March 14

tion with Richmond, and then make a junction with Grant.

Movements indicative of preparations for the evacuation of Richmond have been in progress for some time. The heavy machinery for manufacturing iron has been removed, and also the machinery of their percussion cap manufactory, and all the carpenters in the town were at work filling large Government orders for packing-boxes. The high water in the James river has boxes. The high water in the James river has subsided so much that the boat which conveys prisoners from Richmond couldn't pass above Rocketts, as she had been doing previously. From this circumstance it is hoped that Sheridan will find heart the countries of the property of the countries of th dan will find less difficulty in crossing the streams on his line of march.

Concord, N. H., March 14.
The following is the vote for Governor in on andred and twenty-seven towns: Smythe, 24,-65; Harrington, 18,313 Marston is elected to longress in the First District, and Patterson and Rollins are re-elected by about 2,000 ma-Marston, Republican candidate for Congress, 4.607; Democrat 2,964; Sawyer 237. This in-sures the election of three Republican members of Congress from New Hampshire, a gain of

NEW YORK, March 15. New York, March 15.
The Herald's Newbern correspondence, dated
March 11th, says that some of the heaviest
fighting there has been since the corps, commanded by General Cox, reached the vicinity of
Kinston, occurred on Friday.
The rebels had evidently learned that General The rebels had evidently learned that General Couch, with a portion of the 23d corps, was not far off, and would soon join Cox, and it urged them to extraordinary desperation.

They charged again and again upon our works, making ten or twelve separate charges through the day. Generally they spent their furry upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything.

Our men however stood their ground heroically, as attested by piles of slain rebels lying before our works in various directions. The enemy also fought with valor worthy of a better cause.

Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from towards Wilmington and effected a junction with Cox which gave us an advantage of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed, so they at once began to fall back, abandoning all further op-position on this side of the Neuse river, and they are now on the north side of the river with the ridge that crosses over to Kingston partially

The much talked of ram Neuse was also partially destroyed. Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will doubtless prepare to cross ver the river at once by means of a pontoon ridge or by relaying new timbers over the old bridge for the cars to pass over.
We apprehend that there will be no difficulty now in driving the rebels back from any point where they may see fit to take a stand. [Note.—This correspondent says Sherman has right. Laurel Hill, and not Fayetteville, is the place undoubtedly.—Reporter.]

New YORK, March 15.
The Herald's Washington special says that tter from Schofield's headquarters, Newbern arch 11, says: This morning Hoke attempted break our lines, but was repulsed with ter wounded, and prisoners is eight times greater. We have possession of the field, and the rebe dead and wounded are in our hands. Saultary supplies are abundant at the front. The Saultary Commission has sent to Newbern one hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies, and is loading several more vessels for

Newbern is to be made a depot for Sanitary Newbern is to be made a depot for Nantary applies for the armies in North Carolina. The Richmond papers show that the rebel longress which was to adjourn last Saturday, ave at the request of Jeff Davis, postponed adournment. He informed them that he expected to have something of importance to-day before them.

New York, March 15.

It appears by later news that the defence of Fort Myers, Florida, by the Union garrison was a very brave one, and resulted in finally obliging the rebels to retreat.

There were various reports at City Point and Washington concerning Sheridant's movements. One says he has entered Grant's lines morth and east of Richmond, while another says he has kept on southward, just west of Richmond.

The Herald's Washington special says: No doubt is entertained here that Sherman has reached Fayettesville without an engagement of any kind except cavalry skirmishes.

He will be joined at Fayetteuille by Schofield, He will be joined at Fayetteuille by Schofield, and be resupplied. The direct communication with Sherman, notwithstanding the boastings of the rebel press, show they cannot stop his

NEW YORK, March 15. NEW YORK, March 15.
The Richmond Whig of the 13th says: Though
it is well known that there is a Yankee cavalry
force raiding through some of the counties west
of Richmonp on the Central Railroad, yet, under advice at the War Department, it is considered inexpedient to publish anything concerning their movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14. Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Four hundred Yankee prisoners will leave ing the first definite intelligence respecting Sherman and his forces. On the morn ing of the 11th man and his forces. On the morning of the 11th scouts, from Sherman reached, Whimington with news that his army had reached Fayetteville, North Carolina, and were camped in its immediate vicinity, quietly resting preparatory to another march northward. NEWBERN, N. C., March I2.

Yesterday the enemy fel euse river, after burning the bridge across that It is also reported that they burned the rebel ram at the same time, which was guarding the bridge. Timber is now going forward to re-build the bridge. The railroad is completed to within a short distance of the river, opposite The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, even if they decide to make another stand, of which there is much doubt. Deserters and refugees continue to come into our

word that he is all right, and marching on We expect to hear some gratifying news from him in a few days.
Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, has sent a force with supplies to the front for the wounded. He has also collected a list of killed and wounded, which will be sent on for publ

General Schofield spent the Sabbath in Newbern. Weather warm and pleasant.

BALTIMORE, March 15 Captain McDonald, of the light-ship at Smith's Captain McDonald, of the light-ship at Smith's Point, who was captured nearly a year since by the rebels, has just returned home, after a long imprisonment at Salisbury, N. C. He fully confirms the previous accounts of the horrors of the rebel prisons. He learns from one of the corporals, who had charge of the matter, that, from the 10th of October to the 1st of January, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five of our men died out of the ten thousand imprisoned here. He says the physicians of Salisbury volunteered their services to attend the hospital, and showed evident sympathy for the sufferers. and showed evident sympathy for the sufferers, doing what little they could, indicating that they were at heart Unionists, but the rebel officers would permit nothing to be done to mit gate their sufferings. The patients, with typhoid lever and other diseases, with scarce a rag to cover their nakedness, were laid upon the bare floor of some wretched workshop which wa other litter was obtained for the sick, but was the accumulation of filth and the rishing food that death was the onl nourishing lood that death was the only relief for the sick. Thousands of our men are dying of hunger, and lie out night after night, with-out shelter and nearly naked, through the biting frosts and cold rains. In the language of Cap-tain McD.: "The horrors of the place can never be written, and scarcely be credited when read."

NEW YORK, March 15. The Commercial's Washington special says: The stories of malfessance in the Interior Department are pronounced without foundation by the National Intelligencer. It is understood that Secretary McCullough contemplates the of Jay Cooke & Co. A despatch from Newbern, dated the 11th,

A despatch from Newbern, dated the 11th, says that the prisoners taken by the rebels in front of Kingston have been recaptured; that Gen. Terry has formed a junction with our troops there, and that Sherman was expected in the rear of the rebels at Goldsboro on the 11th or 12th inst.

The Post's Washington special says: Gen. Schofield has placed Gen. Henry in command at Wilmington. He is a native of North Carolina, but has resided in the North many years. He left the Hartford Press to enter the army.

Washington. March 15.

At noon to-day, the War Department has advices by the steamer Lehigh, at Fortress Mon-roe, that Schofield occupied Kingston, N. C., on the 13th inst, General Bragg and his army retreating,
Rumors prevail that peace commissioners
have reached City Point from Richmond, but
no information, after a careful inquiry, can be
obtained to confirm their truth. These rumors
came by way of Baltimore, but from no re-

WASHINGTON, March 15.

sponsible source. Information from the Army of the Potemac, speaking of Sheridan's success in destroying the Lynchburg railroad at several points and in-

committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war. The President further directs that all non-residents and foreigners, who are or who hereafter shall be found in the United States who have been or shall have been en gaged in violating the blockade of the insurger ports, shall leave the United states with gaged in violating the observations and many ports, shall leave the United states within twelve days from the publication of this order or from their subsequent arrival in the United States if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country. And such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost Marshals and marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disegard this order, whether they have a passport or not, and they will be detained in custody till the end of the war or until discharged by a subsequent order of the President.

(Signed)

W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Secretary of State. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15. The Union Convention nominated James G. Smith for re-election for Governor, and J. Dun nel, of Pawtucket, for Lieutenant-Governor.

New York, March 14. The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 7th, bringing half a million in treasure, as arrived.

The last news from Central America was unmportant. There is a rumor from Ecnador that
here is likely to be further trouble between
hat State and the United States of Columbia,
the most important news is that the Peruvian
dovernment has seized Ex-President Castilla,
ideneralissim of Peru, on a charge of attemptto get up a revolution and sent him off to ing to get up a revolution, and sent him off to sea, no one knows where, but it is thought to The war between Brazil and the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay is raging flercely.

The steamer Sacramento arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, on the 7th.

A report from Acapulco says that General Vario has deserted Maximilian and joined the NEW YORK, March 14. There is a considerable panic to-day in all the markets and in business circles.

The Express says: There was a general feeling of depression and uneasiness at the produce ng of depression and uneasmess at the produce exchange, which increased at the announcement of the failures among Philadelphia dealers. Flour declined 10@11c, wheat 5@7c, corn 2@3c, lard 1c, and butter 1@2c. Pork declined \$1@ 1 25. Cotton declined 3c. Two large firms in

Gold closed at 177@178, and weak.

Drafting commenced and proceeded quietly here to day.

The Post's special says Richmond papers of
Monday are full of accounts of Sheridan's exploits in the vicinity of Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 15. New York, March 15.

A citizen-prisoner, released from Salisbury, says that arrangements have been made for the release of all the citizen-prisoners of the North who are new held in the South. The rebels hold many Southern Union men, some of whom have been in prison for three years, undergoing severe treatment. Our Government in effecting the record recomment is said to have need as the record recomment. the recent exchange is said to have made no de-mand for the release of these men, and they are hus doomed to a hopeless captivity.

Several deserters have reported and claimed rdon under the President's proclamation. I reported that there are a large number in da who will return and resume their place

oldiers' Home at the depot in this city will ereafter be open to all paroled Union prisaers. The Tribune's Washington special says that one of the most celebrated fighting regiments of New York, with every officer, from Colonel down, have taken a vow to serve in the popu-lar cause in Mexico as soon as their term of

wing item, which we find in the Chicago ournal of Friday evening, will be interesting the members of the draft clubs of this city, to whom it is as applicable as to those of Chicago: S. S. Hayes, Eq., of the citizens' committee, while in Washington a few days ago, labored with the authorities to obtain a concession that draft associations might be credited with the recruits obtained by them, but in vain. That gentleman then caused a provision to be inserted in the amended enrolment act, then pending ed in the amended enrolment act, then pending in Congress, which act was passed and became a law on the 3d day of March instant. Under this act, it will be seen by the following correspondence, the authorities concede that draft associations may be credited with recruits: v telegraph] CHICAGO, March 6

By telegraph] CHICAGO, MARCH 6
To Provost Marshal General J. B. Fry, Washington City, D. C.:
Can you, under the new enrolment act, allow protective associations to furnish men in advance of draft, and receive credit therefor?

8. 8. HAYES. By telegraph.] Washington City, March 9.

To S. S. Hayes, Chicago: To S. S. Hayes, Chicago:

The twenty-third section, act of March 3d, eighteen hundred and sixty-five (1865), authorizes any number of persons to furnish recruits previous to draft, and the persons furnishing them to be exempt. Copy of law sent to your Provost Marshal to-day.

JAS. B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

MAYFIELD, GRAVES COUNTY, KY.,

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I send you the following for publication, which I think will not be amiss just at this time in Kentucky, as well for the honor of the State that gave birth to the hero of my narrative as for the subject himself; also for the lesson it teaches, that men, who have risen to eminence and honorable distinction, as a general rule, have not been to the "manor-born," fed with a silver spoon, or rocked in the cradle of fortune by black hands, and to hold up before the rising generation a noble example, worthy of imitation by the vouth of the present generation. pitation by the youth of the presen in whatever condition it may have been their lo

About the year 1829 the writer of this was a About the year 1829 the writer of this was a country schoolmaster" in the southern part of caristian county, Kentucky, on the "Tobacco ad" from Salubria Springs to Clarksville, emessee. About three hundred yards west of y schoolhouse, on a beautiful eminence, stood log cabin on a small tract of land. There red in that log cabin a poor but industrious erred, with a large family of children, whom was anxious to educate to the best of his lity. He patronized my school with the ity. He patronized my school with the smallenones, while the larger had to be kept at home to assist in supporting the rest of the family, for he owned no slaves, although he was entirely surrounded by those who did own them to a considerable extent for that day. None of these property-holders' sons, so far as I know, have ever risen to any higher distinction than that of respectable, wealthy eighens. The school went on, the poor man's children came, but I think the subject of my narrative was among those who had to be kept at home. Ever and anon I received pressing invitations by the children to accompany them home to spend the evening under their paternal roof. I accepted the invitation, and I never shall forget the joyous and proud expressions of "Little Frank," depicted in every nuscle of his face, and glistening eye and proud bearing, as he nimbly stepned off to lead the way. I received and glistening eve and proud bearing, as he nimbly stepped off to lead the way. I received a hearty welcome from the whole family. Supper being over and dishes disposed of, the whole family were seated around a comfortable fire, with a liberal supply of brush to keep up a light. I found the father and mother quite loquacious and agreeable in conversation, which embraced and agreeable in conversation, which embraced education, religion, and politics, the children, in the meantime, being very attentive to all that was said. Among the topics under the head of politics, referred to, was "gradual emancipa-tion," then becoming a popular theme in Ken-tucky, on which the old man expressed his mind

tucky, on which the old man expressed his mind freely.

The conversation on these subjects (which was both amusing and instructing) being wellnigh exhausted, I turned me to my right, and observed a rough-faced, rustic looking boy of about twelve years old, squatted hard by the jam, pouring over his books and papers by a brush candle, seeming to be no longer interested in our conversation. I devoted my attention to him, and, spoke some kind word of encouragement—which I was the better prepared to do, having had to grapple with the same difficulties and circumstances that surrounded him, and my heart beat warmly in sympathy when I beheld in his conduct and conversation a self-reliant and persevering determination to make himself a man. I discovered that he possessed a good intellect, a quick apprehension, good reasonable powers, and an extraordinary memory and fluency of speech, united with industry and perseverance. Endowments and qualities and faculties of such rare combination, in my opinion, could not fail to enable him to overleap every oppasing obstacle in his way to the nich of eminent distinction. A few years elapsed. The cry of "Westward, Ho," prevailed in the neighborhood, and his father joined the tide of emigration flowing in that direction. This move was made at the right time and in the right direction for the his father joined the tide of emigration flowing in that direction This move was made at the right time and in the right direction for the subject of my narrative, as it placed him in a field and under circumstances more favorable to the entire development of his natural endowments. This ended for the time being our further acquaintance. About eighteen or twenty years had passed, and I was travelling in the West and called at C——, in the State of Illinois. While walking the streets I was suddenly confronted by a robust, kindly-faced man of smiling countenance, who, seizing man of smiling countenance, who, seizing my hand, gave it the hearty shake of an old my mane, gave it the hearty snake of an old acquaintance, and called me by name. Of course he had grown out of my knowledge, but no sconer had he mentioned the "school" and the "log cabin" than I recognized him as an emiment lawyer. He pressed me to dine with him that day, adding that "brother ("little assignments of their commands. They have marked during this continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and the officers of the commands of t

wer ard topple from the walls of old Sum er. The thunders had no sooner attered their oice than the lightning conveyed the meaning of the far distant West—"To arms! to arms! our country calls!" The rallying cry rings ut from every quarter. "Dixie, Ho!" to the outh we'll go, and meet our country's for, or will we westward ho till o'er Sampter, "reossessed," the Stars and Stripes in triamph cot.

We now find our hero obedient to his country's call, laying aside his client's case to plead his country's cause with arguments as pointed as the bayoset, potent as iron hall stones, and stifing asthe fumes of burning sulphur. He rose rapidly in rank in the proud army of the Northwest, and his gallant conduct on bloody fields, won for him the promotion of Major-General. The writer is not sufficiently acquainted to speak advisedly of his military career. Shall I tell the reader that that rough-faced rustic boy of thirty-five years ago, squatted hard by the jamb, reading by' a brush candle, is Major-General John Newton Palmer commanding the District of Kentucky? Music: "The Fiag o'er Sampter floats."

JOHN H ROBBINS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM THE SOUTH. SHERMAN A "YANKEE BRUTE."
[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.]

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.] The correspondence between Generals Sherman and Hampton in to-day's paper will arouse the manliness of every one who reads it. General Hampton will receive the thanks of every Confederate for his spirited and appropriate answer to the Yankee brute.

This correspondence reveals the fate of the beautiful city of Columbia. Fired into without warning, and laid in ashes after surrender. Sherman has earned for himself the hate of mankind and the treatment due to a wild beast. His barbarity will have an effect opposite to that which he designed, and will arouse even old men and boys to shoot down him and his so-called foragers at every opportunity. so-called foragers at every opportunity PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Confederate Senate, on Thursday, March th, passed the following resolution, in connection with the foregoing subject, on the motion of Market Market No. tion with the foregoing subject, on the motion of Mr. Wigfall:
"Resolved by the Congress of the Congress and the whole country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton for his manly letter of the 27th of February, 1865, addressed tv General W. T. Sherman, and that, in the opinion of Congress, the Executive department should sustain General Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter." REMOVAL OF PRISONERS-AN INCREDIBLE TALE

A letter in the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman udes to the removal of a number of Yanke isoners from Wilmington to Goldsboro, whe the former place was evacuated by our forces. Four of the prisoners died on their way on account of the train running so fast they could not draw any wind into their bellows. As soon as they would draw their last breath their Yankee brethren would take them by the heels and oss them overboard with as much noncha as if they were so many brutes. THE TOBACCO AFFAIR AT FREDERICKSBUR

The Richmond Whig gives an account of the ir at Fredericksburg as follows: A portion of Gibbons's division of the Army of the James arrived at Fredericksburg or Monday evening in transports convoyed by two gunboats. Their arrival was not wholly unex-bected; though the people were led to believe hat they would not come with any hostile in-

It was understood that certain parties, with It was understood that certain parties, with the connivance of both Governments, had perfected an arrangement for the shipment of a large quantity of tobacco to the United States, for which a lot of bacon was to be sent in exchange. The tobacco was forwarded from this city to Fredericksburg and Hamilton's Crossing last week. General Grant was informed of what was going on, and determined to play a "Yankee trick" upon the speculators. He accordingly sent the force mentioned to Fredericksburg to destroy the tobacco. His orders were exedestroy the tobacco. His orders were exe-ated, and the Yankees thereupon returned to heir quarters. Some thirty freight cars belong-ng to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railing to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rall-road Company were also destroyed.

Some of the people of Fredericksburg went to the wharf to witness the landing of the Yan-kees, supposing they were about to carry out the arrangement in good faith; but they were soon undeceived and scattered. The Yankees did not molest the citizens during their stay.

The Dispatch says, in relation to the tobacc We are informed that Mr. Singleton had noth-

We are informed that Mr. Singleton had nothing to do with the two hundred thousand pounds-of tobacco carried from this city to Fredericksburg, and there burned by the enemy. It is said it was soid to the Yankee Government for greenbacks, carried to Fredericksburg for them, and deposited there at their risk, and that it was burnt by an officious Yankee commander of gunboats, who, it is presumed, was ignorant of the purchase of the article by his Government. THE EXEMPTION LAW.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill repealing so much of the exemption law as exempts one overseer or agriculturist on each farm on which fifteen field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty are employed, but that persons over forty-five shall be granted exemptions as heretofore. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War except persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field; persons over the age of forty, and cf artisans, mechanics, and laborers emnd of artisans, mechanics, and laborers em-loyed in the nitre and mining bureau, in localities where slave labor cannot with safety be employed, and persons of scientific skill; and with the same exceptions all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretaly of War by virtue of said act are hereby

MARRIAGE IN REBELDOM. They still marry and are given in marriage in rebeldom. We find the following in the Rich-

mond Enquirer of the 9th: Married, on Tuesday evening, March 7, 1865, at the residence of Lewis D. Crenshaw, Rich-mond, Va.. by the Rev. Joshua Perkins, Capt. Edward R. Baird, Confederate States Army, and Virginia P. Barron, daughter of Com. Samue Barron, Canfederate States Navy.

Headquarters Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., March 12, 1865. General Orders, No. 10.

General Orders, No. 10.

The General commanding aumounces to the colored men of Keutucky that by an act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March 1865, the wives and children of all colored men who have heretofore emisted or who may hereafter emist in the military service of the Government age made iree.

This act of justice to the soldiers claims from them remewed efforts, by courage, fortitude, and discipline, to win a good name to be shared by a free wife and free children. To colored men not in the army is offers an opportunity to coin freecom for themselves and their posterity.

The rights secured to colored soldiers under this law will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authori-will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authori-

The rights secured to colored soldiers under this law will, if necessary, be enforced by the military authorities of this Department, and it is expected that the loyal men and women of Kentucky will encourage colored men to enlist in the army, and, after they have gone or recognize them as upholders of their Gayernment and defenders of their homes, and exercise toward the help-less women and children made free by this law that benev olence and charity which has always characterized the people of the State.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Palmer.

J. P. WATSON, m14 dedwn!

Gaptain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTEES DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 13, 1865.

Louisville, Kr., March 13, 1865.)

General Orders, No. 11.

Camps of rendezvous for the reception of recruits are hereby established at the following-named places, and the officers designated as commandants will immediately enter upon their duties:

19 years of the control o General Orders, No. 11.

proper establishment and regered J. M. Palmen.
By command of Major-General J. M. Palmen.
J. P. Waltson
ml4 d6&w1 Captain and A. A. G.

ml4 d6&wl Captain and A. A. A. G.

Hradquaeters Drdaktment of Kritucky,
Louisvilles, Ky., March II, 1265. §

General Orders, No. 9.

Brevet Brigadier-General James S. Brishin, U. S.
Velunteers, is bereby amounced on the Department Staff, as Superintendent of the organization of United States troops, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

General Brishin will superintend the organization of white and colored United States troops in Kennucky, and will issue the necessary instructions to secure the onlistment of such troops as rapidly as possible.

Commandius Officers of troops in this Department are directed to afford him every facility in their power. All communications and reports in reference to the organization of white or colored troops intended for these Headquarters will be addressed to him.

General Brishin will establish his Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

By command of Major-General J. M. Palaker.

J. P. Wattson.

Captain and A. A. A. General.

m14 d6&w1 Captain and A. A. A. Gen Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? All who suffer believe they cught to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Less of Appe-tite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despendency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are

xtensively popular with mothers and persons of seden

tary habits.

and the second of the second o

ml5 eod3&wl Bremen. Feb. 16, 1865.

The general flatness remained the same, with the exception of small transactions at prices showing no improvement. Sales were of
Maryland-Forty-three hids ordinary city to ordinary sound at 5% 6875 greats.
Ohio-Very firm. Sales 50 hids ordinary and good ordinary brown and green at 8 greats, and 45 hids ordinary brown and green at 8 greats, and 45 hids ordinary brown and green at 8 greats, and 45 hids ordinary brown state of the first ordinary brown states at 133 hids ordinary, partly frosted, at 6% 66% greats; 7 hids middling leafy, in fermentation, at 9% greats; and 50 hids heavy and substantial at 14% 8 10% greats;

On the 12th inst, of congestion of the brain at Soseph's Infirmary, Karl Koehler, in the 35th year In this city, on the evening of the 13th

KATE SMITH.

Killed on the 7th of February, by James H. Branch
Dr. T. B. Shezley, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

On the 14th inst., at the Barracks Hospital, on Mair
street, of pneumonia. RETHEN C. LAMBERY, son of Isaac
Lembert, of Daviess county, Kentucky. I OFFER FOR SALE.

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>
> Post-office Goshen, Oldham co., Ky.
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occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon only. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS-a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators, and depurakingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachie. It does not excise or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at

the animal spirits. RABE CHANCE To Medical Men for Investment. THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT MOVING TO CALI-formis, offers for sale the business succession of "The Lafayette Eye and Ear Infirmary," a business investment. For particulars, address
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ries, we claim are here to a word, all the advantages ries, we claim are here. The whose expense for board and taition for one of 12 months, with access to every Department of chool, \$350. So extras except for board. 8350. No extras except for books and stationer rence may be made to Kev. Wm. M. Pratt. D. D. ton, and Rev. J. M. Frost, New Liberty, Ky

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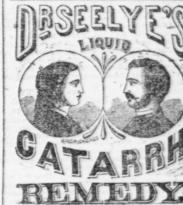
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